PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,559—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M 1902.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th May.
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th „
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st „
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th „
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	21st „
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th „
* MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th „
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th „
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	26th

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 5th May, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA	......	[illegible]	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 535-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE...	----	4,235	23rd May

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd June, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

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WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	[illegible]	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
OCEANIEN	[illegible]	Schmitz	31st July, 1902.

[illegible]ANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE [illegible]STRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

[illegible] are now in a position to issue RETURN [illegible] for one way by the Messageries Mari-[illegible]rn voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at [illegible] arrangement will prove, in some cases, [illegible] to Passengers on three months' privi-[illegible]

[illegible] SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, [illegible], CHINA AND JAPAN.
[illegible]NIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain [illegible] on or about 28th May, 1902.
[illegible]lars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
[illegible] Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th May at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th May, 1902.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporito...	15th May 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa ...	15th June 1902.
A STEAMER...	...	...	15th July, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 907-8	„ 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent. Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 660. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any part en route.

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—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
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WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
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We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	200
523 Prizes Total ...	5,000

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Calendars.
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Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases.
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks,
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
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Flower Stands.
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Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
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Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
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Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
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THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

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FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
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German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

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Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

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Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gran, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th May, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M., on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1902, for the SUPPLY of STONEWARE, PIPES, BENDS, &c., required for the Drainage Department.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. five, (5) be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 800 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to ten per cent on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. C. JAMES, M. Inst. C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th May, 1902.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C.
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A box of the 30 principal medicines... ...	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
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Manual of Homœpathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe ...	0	8	0
Homœpathic Guide, by Dr Luyties... ...	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ...	4	0	0

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AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7		0
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IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

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TO BE LET, a small BUNGALOW, at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, about 3 minutes from the Station and Tram. Rent Rs. 70. Apply BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY. Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY SIXTH DIVIDEND of this Company, will be paid for the last half year ending 31st December, 1901, at Rs. 12-8-0 per share at the Registered Office No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 14th day of May, 1902, to those share holders whose names stand on the Companys Register, this day, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to 13th May, 1902, both days inclusive.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

Bombay, th 29April, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Drawing Office of the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, a European or Eurasian MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, competent to prepare working drawings to instructions and rough sketches. Salary Rs. 120 with prospects of promotion.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, addressed to the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, will be received up to 15th May, 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 30th April, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE ENTIRE LIVE and DEAD STOCK of the Rajkot State Dairy will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the State Manager's Office, at Rajkot, on the 28th May, 1902, at 1 P. M.

The Live Stock consists of 35 Cows, 6 Buffaloes, 4 Bulls, and 103 young stock of the best Kathiawar and Guzarat breeds.

The dead stock includes "Churn separator" and other Modern Dairy appliances.

8th May, 1902.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL

Subscribed........................	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years........................5½	
„ 1 Year 5	„
„ 6 Months....................4½	„
„ 3 Months......................4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

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HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00 000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

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P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,
W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..................	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL........................	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........................	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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Manager.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ..	0	12
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, and others should write for details of Sections and Sizes of the above kept in Stock by Turner, Hoare & Co. More durable, cheaper and stronger than timber. Table of Safe Loads and lowest prices on application to

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
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If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M.D.; Ch.M.; with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy, Noises in the Ears, Foetid Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address:—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A *TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for* [illegible] *diseases and physical debility, premature* [illegible] *and loss to vital energy with other allied* [illegible]

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials [illegible] *peans, will be sent free of charge on appl*[illegible]

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISE[illegible]
GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharma[illegible]
KALKADEVI ROAD, BO[illegible]

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON-IN-PROCESS AND MACHINERY AT THE JAM MILL, PAREL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Jam Mill, Parel, by order of the Adjusters and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A quantity of cotton-in-process damaged by fire and water, and bobbins.

4 mules and a quantity of fillet damaged by fire and water. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and neat French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, Treacher's glassware and crockery, platedware, sweet-toned cottage piano, Persian carpets and rugs, table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, pictures, &c., the property of E. W. BRYANT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Craigthew" Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable French-polished teakwood household furniture made to order by Roberts and others, rich crockery and glassware, ebonized grand pianoforte by Roudy and Co. in very good order, first rate engravings, handsome Japanese cabinets, open carved screen, fancy door curtains, brass bedstead, cane furniture, carpets, lamps, large aviary, garden plants, &c., the property of F. W. SHAW Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Lanowli, known as Hill House and formerly belonging to the late Mr. Grattan Geary, situated on hill. Open on all sides and commanding a fine view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Hirjiboy, Maneckji and Ardeshir Edulji Davur, the trustees of the estate of Mr. Nowroji Maneckjee Dumasia, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., the following valuable property, viz:—

All those two pieces of land situate at Lanowli in the sub-district of Mawal, Zilla Poona, forming a portion of Government Survey No. 120, admeasuring in the aggregate 5 acres and 5 goonthas or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and known as Mr. Grattan Geary's bungalow, and together with the furniture contained therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sargent House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, English ice box, lady's bicycle, table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of JAMES STAFFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th May, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Mahim and Matoonga by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of Anna D mingo Miranda and others which was to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS CAMPHOR, BANGLES, ICINGLASS, TURMERIC AND COPPER FLAT SLABS.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Mr. Abdool Kader Esmailji Motiwalla—

Ex s s Culna.

A E M—12 cases bangles.
A E M—1 case icinglass.
A E M—1 bag turmeric.
A E M—3 cases brass camphor.
A E M—37 ingots copper slabs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc., also the property of J. Anderson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, consisting of tables, chairs, cupboard, book shelves, teapoys, bedsteads, etc., made by John Roberts and others.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand victoria with removable coach-box.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand strong landau.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 9 years old, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong chesnut pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished house-hold furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one aviary with 2 Canary birds, one cooking stove, 3 English built dog-carts, one English built Ralli car nearly new, one bamboo cart, one handsome and showy black pony, mare quiet in harness, sets of brass mounted English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc. etc. The property of W. MURRAY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS
To be held at
THE BOMBAY STABLE Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.
On SATURDAY, the 24th May, 1902, at 3-30 p.m.,
The property of Mr. C. G. BALDOCK, the well known Importer of Horses.

A splendid opportunity for intending purchasers to secure at a reasonable price about 35 first-class horses, broken and unbroken, comprising thorough breds, chargers, carriage and single harness horses, weight carrying hacks, cobs and polo ponies, all imported this season, sold as owner leaving for Australia.

Now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th May, 1902.

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC.
A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR
Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,
AND ALL DISEASES
Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!
☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.
SOLD by all CHEMISTS and at
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.
Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay.
PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.
New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.
CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn [illegible] successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES [illegible] torme disappear magically by the use of our wonder- [illegible] specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. [illegible] 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable [illegible] all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. [illegible]nce held strictly private. Testimonials and [illegible]e. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER. [illegible] Ranaghat, Bengal.

[illegible]AND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED [illegible] on the Departure of English Mail, 78 pages of [illegible] Budget" size, containing all the information of [illegible] week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. [illegible]ption Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English [illegible] Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 12.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-16	=	— 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	=	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£110	=	
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£55 1-2	=	— 1-16
Bar Silver in London	23 11-16	=	+ 1-8
Bar Silver in New York	51 1-8	=	+ 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19	=	— 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49	=	— 1-2
Exchange on New York	4·87 7-8	=	— 1-2
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	
" Short London Bills 2 3-4		"	
" Indian Bank Bills 3 3-4		"	

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Rapeseed Brown 37 3-4. May-June. Business done.

Arrivals—"Neidenfels" and "Telena."

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 8,000. Spot 5 3-32. Arrivals closed easier.

May.	May.-June.	July.-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
4·58	4·58	4·57	4·31	4·27
— 7	— 6	— 6	— 4	— 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	5,000	bales.
Do. last year	10,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	"
Do. to Continent	8,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 5-8	
Futures, month of Aug.	8·78	— 9
Do. do. Dec.	8·06	— 5

Copper Braziers £67.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 12th May, 1902:—

Cotton	7,430	bales.
Wheat	33,250	cwts.
Linseed	38,205	"
Rapeseed	26,675	"
Gingellyseed	678	"
Poppyseed	12,065	"
Groundnuts	919	"
Castorseed	4,538	"
Rice	15,870	"
Myrabollams	7,417	"
Cottonseed	27,779	"

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 13.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	124
Shanghai 30 " "	165 1-2
Japan 30 " "	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-14
1st Settlement	98-13

Money Market:—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 1st May	5	do
Bank of Bengal do. 1st May	5	do
Bank of Madras do. 1st May	7	do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready Forward	9 6

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready Do. Forward	6 6 to 6 8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready do Forward	6 15 to 7 0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready Forward	8 11 6

Castorseed—Tone Firm.

Ready	28

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	171	164	159	25 May
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	180	174	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	180	174	...	do.
Belati, (M.-G.)	193	187	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	182	...	do.
Do. do.	196	190	...	do.
Julgaum do.	...	197	...	do.
Akola M.-G. Khamgaon do. Karanja do.	...	191	186	do.
Broach do.	228	224	221	do.
Bhownugger H.-G.	...	...	181	15-25 May
Dhollera H. G.	...	...	225	15th May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	222	25 do.
Westerns	...	...	196	do.

COTTON—Tone Weak.

SHARES.—Steady.

Manockjee Petit Mills	1680 X. D.
Empress Mills	207 1-2

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE following report is dated Liverpool, the 24th ultimo:—"The difference between the positions of the old crop, and those of the new, continues to widen. This is just what we expected. The distant are affected principally by crop accounts, which have been universally good; we might almost say brilliant. Farming is progressing favorably; the sowing of the seed goes forward without interruption, and where already sown, the young plants are coming to a good stand. Alternate dry weather and light showers are doing good to the young crop, and so far as indications point at present, we ought to have a full crop (were one to judge from such a favorable start). All this cannot but tend to depress prices of new crop months; but the position of the old crop is a very different one. We had the pleasure of giving you last week the grounds for our bullish ideas of near positions. These reasons are proving themselves sound ones. As far as our English industry is concerned, trade is undoubtedly on the mend. The short time is raising the prices of both yarns and cloth, and an increasing enquiry at better prices is very noticeable. We also have letters from friends in various spinning centres of the continent, informing us that trade there is far better than it has been for some time. And yet the continental spinner, as a general rule, holds but little raw material. Some of the prudent ones are buying part of their requirements now from shippers, who in their turn, being unable to buy the cotton in America, are filling their contracts here with spot cotton. It is undoubtedly true that (except at exorbitant prices) no cotton is to be bought in the United States. Shippers are obliged to cover their former sales out of the Liverpool, Bremen, or Havre stocks. American spinners will, it is said, require the balance of the crop, and are even now paying far over the quotations for actual cotton in the interior for prompt delivery. Liverpool has had the bulk of the good qualities, and America has over-shipped herself; consequently it is but natural that a very large export trade should be witnessed sometime during the next three months, and in this relation we notice the following fact: Importers can buy at present in New York for shipment, and sell futures as hedges simultaneously here, risking a loss of only 1 per cent maximum, but with a probable profit of 4 to 5 per cent. Therefore, if the whole world is coming here to buy during the next few months, importers will replenish their stocks in New York, especially as they can tender here under the Good Ordinary clause. This might prove a good argument in favor of a straddle between the two markets, say a purchase of July in New York, and sale of J. A. or better of A S here. In conclusion we see no reason to alter what we said last week. We believe in higher prices for old crop positions; much higher prices, especially if the crop should turn out to be only 10 1-4 millions. And the rise, if it comes, will be concentrated in our opinion, on July, Aug., which is the strongest position. On the other hand, with the magnificent weather reports, we see absolutely no reason why new crops should further advance."

Double Options J A, 20 points, and S. O, 26 points.

OXFORD AND THE RHODES' SCHOLARS.

HOW WILL MATTERS WORK OUT?

THIS is a question considered in a lively article by "A Cynical Undergraduate" in the "Express." Had Mr. Rhodes considered all the possibilities of the case? "The undergraduate," we are told, "sees reason for absolute alarm in the size of the invasion. A nightmare vision rises of some day upon which sixty Colonials, 104 Americans, and fifteen Germans—a total of 179 in all, selected not for learning so much as for physical prowess—will advance down the High-street, Oxford, carrying banners, like as not, after the fashion of a Labour demonstration.

Then, how will the national idiosyncrasies work out? "If the Americans, as is in every way probable, mass together, will they not invent a college yell which will break all the strict and solid laws of decorum that custom has drawn up for under graduate behaviour? Will they introduce baseball to the neglect of the cricket field, and will the national cocktail displace the more innocent college ale? Will the cowboy contingent from Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, and Nevada pursue the University Drag Hounds upon broncos or gallop along the towpath beside their boat in the eights discharging encouraging revolvers? These be questions indeed!

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAL Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANDER—April 26, at Murree, the wife of Major H Brander, 32nd Pioneers, of a daughter.

SWAN—April 28, at Woodcock Lodge, Ootacamund, the wife of Captain C T Swan, IV Pioneers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RYAN—CROSFIELD—April 30, at St Luke's Church, Jullundur, Punjab, by the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev A B F Cole, chaplain of Jullundur, John Hugh McAuley Ryan, Barrister, Madras, to Constance Eleanor Crosfield, daughter of the late John Crosfield, of Warrington, England.

DEATHS.

HUMPHRIES—April 30, at Kollegal, Santoshi Melinda Humphries, the child of Mr and Mrs Humphries, aged 1 year and 4 months.

MORISON—April 29, at Dolagurl, Assam, of apoplexy, Jos. John L L Morison, late of Thora Jan Tea Estate.

STIMPSON—April 29, at Madras, Delilah Stimpson, relict of the late Assistant-Surgeon J Stimpson, in her 71st year.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs. a.
Flavouring Essences All kinds our own manufacture.	0 8
Eureka Skin Cure Cures sores, pimples, eczema, &c.	0 12
Extract of Chicken One teaspoonful equals one chicken.	1 12
Extract of Coffee Perfect aroma—no waste always ready.	0 12
Extract of Mutton A very superior preparation.	1 4
Extract of Meat Leibig's process—always fresh.	1 4
Ferro-Vina A natural Iron Burgundy.	1 0
Fever and Ague Mixture For any fever and ague.	0 8
Flexile Collodion For cuts and wounds.	0 12
Floral Mouth Elixir Delightful for the teeth and breath.	1 4
Florida Water Equal to that imported.	1 8
Field Extract Black Alder A safe and mild aperient.	1 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 4-6m., 4-50a. Low water, 9-56m., 11-34., Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

ACCIDENT AT THE KOHINOOR MILL.—In the Kohinoor Mill at Naigam, yesterday, while Shaik Fatoo, a Mahomedan, was oiling a shafting, he accidentally fell from the ladder and had his left thigh fractured.

A BOGUS CERTIFICATE.—Mr. A. Sowden, Chief Officer on board the s. s. Naderi, has reported to the police that on the forenoon of the 8th instant he had given delivery of a parcel of specie valued at £194 upon a bogus certificate.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of April, the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 3 039 among them the number of new admissions was 817 being classified as stated below:—Hindoos 434, Mussulmans 204, Parsees 41, Christians 101 and other class 37. The average daily attendance was 101.

FELL DOWN WHILE ASLEEP.—On Monday night one Iachutt Tulla, aged 35 years, suffering from an attack of nightmare, jumped out of a window on the first floor of a house at Shaik Memon Street and fell directly on the face of one Ramchandra Balvant, who was sleeping on the road, thus injuring his nose. The jumper had his legs seriously injured. Both were removed to G. T. Hospital for treatment.

FIRE AT GIRGAON.—Last evening at about 7-45 p.m., a fire broke out in the blow room of Mangaldas Mill, Girgaon. Police Constable Ramoshi on watch there, seeing the fire, raised an alarm and the mill donkey being set to work; the fire was put out at about 8-15 p.m. Information being given to the fire brigade several engines at once proceeded to the scene but had to retire as they came. The cause of the fire as well as the amount of the damages are not known.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BROUGHAM.—On Monday at about 4-30 p.m., one Dattaram Babaji, while coming out of a tea shop on the Foras Road was accidentally knocked down by a rubber-tyred brougham belonging to Mr. Hammick of Mazagon, and driven by a coachman named Bassesar Bundoo on the left side of the road at an ordinary pace. The wheels ran over the body and caused internal injury to his stomach. He was at once removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Muscat, Bendar-Abas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire per extra s. s. Ellora will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. to-Morrow the 15th inst.—Mails for Karachi, Sind and Porbandar per extra s. s. Canara will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-day the 14th inst.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, DelagoaBay and other places in South Africa per s. s. Umkuzivia Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Friday and Satuday the 16th and 17th inst.

THEFT AT BELLASIS ROAD.—Carmala "bin" Talub residing in a bungalow on the Bellasis Road has reported to the police that an open faced silver watch by Messrs. C. Marks and Company valued at Rs. 150, number not known, a gold chain worth Rs. 150, one plain gold ring valued at Rs. 14, and the key of his cash safe were stolen from the pocket of his "suderia," which was hanging on a peg in his bed-room, sometime between 12 o'clock at midnight and six in the morning on the night of the 11th instant, while the complainant was asleep in his bedroom.

THEFT FROM A HOTEL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, a Hindu woman, named Jassee was charged with stealing wearing apparel valued at Rs. 150, the property of Messrs. William L. Opil and J. Lyons, residing at the Fitzerald Hotel, Byculla. The accused was questioned by the police on suspicion when she admitted the theft and pointed out the hotel from which she had stolen the property. The clothes were identified at the hotel. The accused having pleaded guilty to the charge, the Magistrate sentenced her to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HE WAS NOT THE MAN.—Mr. A. Curtis, gatekeeper, Prince's Dock, was charged on notice yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting Rama Bhagojee on the 30th ultimo. Defendant, on seeing the complainant, averred at once that he never assaulted him. Complainant: "What the saheb says is right, Sir. He is not the man who struck me. He was a fat man. I told my vakil this is not the man." The magistrate told the complainant that he appeared to have got hold of the wrong man, he should be careful not to do so again, and if he wanted to charge the other man, he must present a fresh petition. The notice was discharged and also the defendant.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Before Mr. J. W. S Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Wheatley charged a Hindu woman, by name of Kondi, with committing theft in a building of two "saris" valued at Rs. 9, the property of one Kamlabai, a Hindu woman. The complainant said that she had left the "saris" in the passage of her house at Nareiwadi. Early in the morning a police sepoy arrested the accused on suspicion and recovered the bundle of "saris" from her. The accused then pointed to the complainant's house who identified the property. She pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced her to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A GRAIN MEASURE.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. B. Binning yesterday, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, an old offender, was charged with theft of a grain measure belonging to Anand Bhoja, grain dealer keeping a shop in Ghogaree Mobolla. On Monday afternoon, accused went to complainant's shop and asked for bajree. The latter said he had none to sell, and that he had no advices from his master to sell any grain. Soon after the accused left, the complainant missed a measure which had been lying on a box. A report was made to the police, and accused was arrested as he was offering the measure for sale to another grain dealer. Accused pleaded guilty, and having admitted three previous convictions, was sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PROMISING STUDENT.—Among those shortly proceeding to England is a young man by name of Master K. G. Narwekar. He is a scholar of The Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay, and a student of The University Correspondence College of London. He is especially popular among students owing to his active connections with various juvenile institutions. He is the chairman of The Aryan Excelsior League (sometimes called The Students' Friendly Association) of Bombay; the Honorary Secretary of The Sumati Mandir of Bandora; and a working member of Professor Welinkar's well-known Students' Brotherhood of Girgaum. His progress has given great gratification to his friends. By the help of certain influential persons, he is proceeding to England, to continue his studies at one of the renowned universities. His many friends and admirers intend to entertain him and present him with an address before his departure for England.

COAL TRIMMERS MALINGERING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Binning, C. Mintram and J. Townsend, coal trimmers on board the steamship Tagus, were charged with wilful disobedience of orders. Captain Powles, master of the Tagus, said the men were malingering; they were not good servants; and were constantly off duty. The Chief Engineer of the vessel said the accused were bad characters. The first accused said he had been twice punished for the same offence because he was unable to do his work. The second accused denied all that the Captain had said: he had been laid up two days and was being prosecuted while he was actually taking medicine from the doctor. The Captain said that, on the 30th ult., he made up his mind to prosecute both the accused. Up to that date he had refrained from taking the step and had contented himself by dealing with them under the Shipping Act. It was not true to took them to the Shipping Office on Monday, nor was the Shipping Master unwilling to consent to the course. Dr. J. D. Laidlaw said he had examined the accused; they were not ill. The Magistrate: Would you, Captain, take them on board? Captain: No, Sir, they are no good. The ship leaves Bombay on Thursday. The Magistrate sentenced the accused each to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The first accused said he had a wife and children in England, and asked how he was to go there when he came out of jail. The Magistrate told him he had to go to the Shipping Master, who would make it all right for him.

SUIT BY A MILL COMPANY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, sitting on the Original Side of the High Court on Monday, delivered judgment in a suit in which the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, sued Dwarkadas Shamjee and Ramdas Keshavjee, formerly agents of the Company, for the recovery of certain books of account, papers and documents belonging to the company, or in default, prayed for such damages as the Court might deem fit. The hearing of the case had extented over twenty-seven days, and judgment had been reserved. His lordship, in giving judgment, held that the books, etc., kept by the defendants, of the nature indicated in the plaint, were the books of the plaintiffs who were entitled to the books for the year 1897; but not for books, papers, and documents for the years 1891 to 1896. His Lordship found that the books relating to the Bhownaggar Agency were in the possession of the plaintiffs or their present agents. On the question of damages, his Lordship remarked that he could not award the plaintiffs any damages, as no damages had been proved. The court declared that the plaintiffs were entitled to the books, documents, etc., forming exhibits K1 and K2, and other books relating to the business of this Company for the year 1897, but not for any other years. His Lordship directed an injunction to issue against the defendants, restraining them from keeping the books for the year 1897, and, appointing Mr. N. W. Kemp receiver of all such books. As to the costs, his Lordship directed defendants to pay plaintiffs their general costs and those of ten days' hearing and the costs incidental to the Judge's order in the suit. Plaintiffs were on the other hand, directed to pay to defendants the costs of the remaining four days, one set of costs to be set off against the other.

THE G. I. P. GOODS CLERK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the article in your issue of yesterday's date subscribed "Mercy" I beg to endorse the statements made therein. I have myself been employed in the G. I. P. Ry. Goods Yard at W. Bunder, and I must say that the staff are treated little better than creatures without any feeling. The working hours of the platform staff are from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and the gates are to be kept open from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. to allow for the receipts and delivery of goods, but this time is never observed. I can quote many specific instances where loaders, receipt clerks and others, more especially the former, have been kept working as late as 9 p.m. Why? Because if they left work at the regulation hour with their work uncompleted they would be fined and a repetition of the offence spells "Dismissal." Now this is very hard treatment for for those poor men whose salaries, whether Europeans, Eurasians or Natives, lie between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per mensem subject to fines, &c. They have to work in a shed with a corrugated iron roof which during the hot season becomes as hot as a furnice. The air is thick with dust and nauseating odours. For a moment let us make a comparison between these men and the goods office staff. Why in a hundred little ways the latter are treated better than the former, though in nine cases out of ten the former are the more deserving men.

Why cannot a large company like the G. I. P. Ry. enquire into the state of affairs at W. Bunder and make better arrangements for the comfort, &c., of their goods employees. I feel sure the staff would be grateful for any little kindness shown them and they would show their appreciation by working harder and with a better spirit.

P. A. D.

THE FAMINE.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	176149	52115	228564
Punjab	......	2330	2330
Ajmer-Merwara	11281	1087	12368
Total British Provinces	187730	55532	243262
Native States.			
Rajputana States	32904	4596	37500
Central India States	40962	1925	42887
Baroda	21324	11060	32384
Bombay Native States	42456	5444	47900
Total Native States	137646	23025	160671
Grand Total	325376	78557	403933

Name of Province.	Present Week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	186689	51958	238647	+10083
Punjab	......	2327	2327	— 3
Ajmer-Merwara	12204	1024	13228	+ 860
Total British Provinces	198893	55309	254202	+10940
Native States.				
Rajputana States	35636	4481	40117	+ 2617
Central India States	39884	1687	41571	— 1316
Baroda	22292	11308	33600	+ 1216
Bombay Native States	45564	5634	51198	+ 3298
Total Native States	143376	23110	166486	+ 5815
Grand Total	342269	78419	420688	+ 16755

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths (from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	10	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	10	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	6	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	8
G Mahim and Worlee	11	7	17
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	13
Total	44	40	123
Total plague deaths to date	113,532	97,403	
Same date last year	30	36	170

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MR. S. REBSCH presided at the meeting of the Improvement Trust held yesterday, when there were also present Colonel H. D. Oliver, Messrs. E. Grey, H. C. Armstrong, W. D. Sheppard, W. C. Hughes, and F. Macray, the Hon. Sir Balchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, Messrs. Sassoon J. David, and D. E. Wacha.

NEW IMPROVEMENT TRUST OFFICES.

The Board considered a letter from the Engineer, forwarding three tenders received for the construction of the foundation and plinth of the Trustees' proposed new offices.

The chairman said that, as the Municipal Corporation had not come to any final decision in regard to the well, which stood on the site on which the new offices were proposed to be built, the foundations could not be laid. As they would have to wait about five or six months it was deemed advisable to refuse to accept the tenders for the present.

The proposal was agreed to.

THE NEW NOVELTY THEATRE.

The Board next discussed the circulars on the Engineer's review of the plans and specification of the building to be erected on plots Nos. 85 and 86, Hornby Road Estate, by Mr. K. M. Baliwala, Proprietor of the Novelty Theatre.

The plans were referred to the Consulting Achitect to Government for review.

POSTPONEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

The Board considered a letter from Mr. R. D. Tata intimating that he was prepared to sign a bond for the amount (two years' rent) in connection with the lease of plot No. 70, Hornby Road Estate, and that Mr. R. J. Tata would join as a surety.

The Board allowed Mr. R. D. Tata to postpone the construction of the building on plots Nos. 71 and 74 on condition that he signed a bond for payment of two years' rent in advance.

THE AGRIPADA ESTATE.

The Trustees considered a letter from the Engineer forwarding two estimates, viz: (1) amounting to Rs. 4,800 for filling in and levelling lands acquired for the board's scheme No. 1, and (2) amounting to Rs. 14,000 for filling in plot No. 17 of the Agripada Estate.

The necessary sanction was given.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL COLLECTOR.

The Board next considered the question of applying to Government for an additional special Collector for Land Acquisition.

The chairman gave statistics of cases that were heard before the Special Collector. There were, he said, roughly speaking, 350 cases before that officer. The appointment of an additional Special Collector was, therefore, necessary, and Government should be approached in the matter.

It was unanimously resolved to apply to Government for an additional Special Collector.

The Board then adjourned.

MUTUAL PROVIDENT AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Mutual Provident and Guarantee Society, Limited, was held on the 10th inst. The following are extracts from the report of the past year:—

The Society has now successfully completed the sixteenth year of its existence, and during this long period it has continued the work of relieving the distress of the families of its deceased members, much to the satisfaction of the promoters of the Association, despite the unexpected difficulties, it has had to cope with since the outbreak of plague. The directors are further gratified to be able to report that this year there has been a decided falling off in the number of deaths, there being only 32 deaths reported as compared with 52, 52, 47, 70 and 46 in the preceding five years respectively. This return of the mortality although still slightly exceeding the estimated death-rate on which our rates of premium have been based, realizes to some extent the hope already expressed by the directors in their previous reports, and gives cause for further favourable expectations. The directors, however, regret that the general health of this Presidency, and especially of this city, has not yet been restored to its normal condition, and they only hope that the mortality return of the Society for this year is not merely a temporary improvement, but is a presage of better times to come. Owing to the very high mortality experienced by the Society since the outbreak of plague, the Society has had to meet numerous and heavy claims with the result that the Gurantee Fund which they had to rely upon to meet them still remains unincreased, and now amounts to Rs. 26,793-3-8, of which Rs. 25,500 are invested in Government Securities and Port Trust Bonds. The directors are also glad to observe that a number of old and unadmitted deaths which until recently threatened to cripple the Society have now been mostly provided by the the Society, and should the mortality returns continue to be as favourable as this year, the financial state of the Association will not take very long to be materially improved. The Society paid during the year under report 51 death claims amounting to Rs 37,601-8-0, the total claims paid by the Company since its formation amounting approximately to the sum of Rs. 4,50,601-8-0. The expenses of the Society have again been kept very low, the Secretaries still working on the fixed monthly remuneration of Rs. 125 and very satisfactorily watching the interests of the Society.

During the year under review there were 48 members admitted to the Society, out of which 24 are males and 24 females.

Out of 2,702 members admitted to the Society since its formation, 338 have been females and 2,364 males, and the total deaths amongst female and male members have been respectively 62 and 432.

Messrs. E. R. Smetham and Janardhan Gopal and Dr. G. B Prabhakar were reelected directors.

Mr. W. B. Gokhale was reelected an auditor of the Society, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Secretaries and managers for their work during the year.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Tuesday—The barometer has fallen very rapidly at Kurrachi and a small but concentrated cyclonic storm of considerable intensity has formed in the Arabian sea and is lying off the coast between Kurrachee and Dwarka this morning. It will probably advance north-eastwards and cross the coast during the day and strong westerly gales will prevail on the Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar coasts. In the rear of the storm moderate rain will probably fall in Gujarat and Rajputana, and subsequently extend into the Punjab. Karachi has received one inch of rain. Pressure is low in West Bengal and a slight tendency is still shown to the formation of the depression in that area. Light to heavy showers have fallen in Assam, East and North Bengal, and Behar. Showers have also fallen in Burma and at Tinnevilly. Bogra has received three inches, Mymensing, Dhubri, Purnea and Tinnevilly two; Diamond Island, Bhamo and Jalpaiguri one. Temperature has risen rapidly in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the Gangetic Plain but has continued below normal over the greater part of Northern India, the defect being most marked in Chota Nagpur and Behar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over nearly the whole country, the fall being brisk to very rapid in many places. Gradients are unusually very steep.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly almost everywhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Jamnagar, Dwarka, Bhavnagar and Belgaum and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° above the average at Negapatam, Madras and Bangalore but continues much below in the Punjab and the United Provinces. The minimum is from 5° to 9° in excess at Nagapatam, Masulipatam Neemuch Rajkot and Jacobabad. The maximum temperature varied from 109° at Cuddapah and Akola to 85° at Verazal and the minimum from 70° at Bolpaum to 88° at Cuddapah.

The skies are cloudy to overcast in several places.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Karachi (1·21) and light showers at Colombo, Madras, Bangalore, Amraoti and Dwarka.

The isobars indicate the existence of a very deep depression at or about Karachi (if the Karachi message be correct), where the barometer is four-tenths of an inch below normal and a very sharp storm appears to be passing. Heavy rain has fallen there, and the velocity of wind this morning is reported to be 42 miles per hour at Jamnagar and 38 at Dharwar. The weather in Lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar is squally and very unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A VALUABLE BOOK.
The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.
E. LAMBERT & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES, ACCOUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES,
60 & 62, QUEEN'S RD., DALSTON, LONDON, N.E.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Winchester, 2,086 tons, Captain W E Coulthurst, sailed yesterday, for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, 2,235 tons, Captain W Haughton, will sail to-day, for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain C Hugill, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr J A Bland and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr E V Mawson and 100 deck passengers.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Pekin, 2,522 tons, Captain F J Fox, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 17th April, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 10th May, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—H H the Nawab of Bawalpur, Captain Oileau, Mr A Kvel, Miss F M Green, Mr Pratt, two native officers, eight gentlemen, Mr Chakalrbattee and 298 deck.

EXPECTED STORM.

Copy of weather telegram received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Dept, Simla.

13th Day, 11 hours, 30 mits.

Storm signal:—Small but concentrated storm of great intensity lying off coast between Karachi and Dwarka will cross inland next twelve hours and give Westerly gales on Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar coasts.

Warning Signal hoisted.

(Sg) G. S. HEWETT,
Commander, R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Pekin s	Fox	Shanghai, April 17
	Kola s	Tice	Karachi, May 10

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Orwell s	Frame	Dunkirk
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, &c
	H M S Assaye s	Lambert	Karachi
	Winchester s	Coulthurst	Kobe
	Umballa s	Hugill	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Methley Hall, Captain Haughton, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Liverpool and Karachi.

The steamer Bengal entered for loading yesterday, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May 9—Strs. Malda, Thomson, Rangoon, 5th May; Goa, Morton, Moulmein, 4th May; Kum Sang, Buller, Hongkong, 23rd April.

DEPARTURES

May 9—Strs. Maharaja, Shrewbury, Sirdhana, City of Madrid, Lightning, Khandalla and Highlander.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macalister s—300 cases whisky, N H Patuck; 25 cases whisky and 14 cases rum, M P Baria.

City of Dundee s—135 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 17 cases ham and bacon, Boyce and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dundee s—7 cases cheese, Boyce and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—103 cases gin, D Cowasjee.

Arabia s—4 cases photo materials, B Sakharam and Co.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—21 cases biscuits, H Maneckjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Weissenfels s—188 cases window glass, H Allibhoy; 65 cases beer, D Cowasjee; 51 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—10 bales paper, A H Abdoolally; 25 cases slate pencil, C Essoofally.

FROM BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—35 cases beer, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tirol s—45 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co; 27 cases clocks, E Hoptoola; 14 cases clocks, A Tyebally; 9 cases time pieces, A H Hassum; 16 cases clocks, A Abdoolhoosen; 40 bales paper, K Abdoolhoosen.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—21 cases wine, J Cooverjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Evangeline s—105 bales wool, Bheewan Hurbham; 2,701 cwt cottonseed, Goculdas Madhowjee; 2 460 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—20 bales hides, R M Kooka; 21 cwt bees wax, K B Sajan; 87 cwt turmeric, J A Begbie and Co; 3 cases Indian condiments, N K Jussawala; 76 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 30 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co; 39 bales skins, H M Abba; 20 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 19 bales hides, Tyabjee and Co; 125 cwt olibanum, A Gangjee; 162 cwt cottonseeds, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Peninsular s—42 cases Indian condiments, N K Jussawalla.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Grantley Hall s—2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 6,003 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—3 bales woollen carpets, Jeena and Co; 52 bundles fibre mattings and 6 bales woollen carpets S J Tellery and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lord Kelvin s—5,071 cwt cotton seed and 15 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwt cottonseed and 4,000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co.

Kineraig s—1,339 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Annie s—1,620 bales cotton and 700 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

Istrar s—1,999 cwt rapeseed, J A Begbie and Co; 180 bales cotton fly, C Damodher; 450 cwt gum, Jethabhoy Premji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed and 1,500 cwt poppyseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 1,001 cwt gingellyseed, Narayandas Sundarjee and Co; 2,000 cwt poppyseed and 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 140 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Ville de Metz s—500 cwt rapeseed, Vesonjee Veljee; 351 cwt myrabollams, D Balcrishna and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Silesia s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 850 bales cotton and 999 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—199 cwt linseed, Cosser and Co; 998 cwt rapeseed, J Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Silesia s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR FIUME.

Silesia s—55 bales cotton, Schroder Smidt and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Silesia s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, Cossir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Winchester s—31 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—82 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th May, 1902.

1. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant, at the Corps Club, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th May, 1902.

1. Extract from District Orders, dated 13th May 1902, is published for information:—No. 2171—Furlough and Leave—Under the provisions of para 125 A R I Volume IX, Volunteers' leave of absence out of India is granted to the undermentioned Officer as follows:—Captain (Hon. Major) D J Sharp, V D, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from 31st May to 30th September 1902, inclusive.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SUICIDE IN HONGKONG.

A WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT SHOOTS HIMSELF.

CONSIDERABLE surprise was evinced in Hong Kong on the 24th April, when it became known that Mr. O. Wegener, senior partner of Messrs. Lauts Wegener and Company, had committed suicide. The affair took place at his house "The Castle" in Seymour Road this morning. To all intents and purposes the deceased was quite sane. He was seen last night at the Peak dining, and returned to his residence at about 11-30 p.m. After his breakfast this morning with the German Consul and Mr. Wiebel, who were living with him, the deceased went up to his room. A few minutes later a report was heard; not much notice was at first taken of the noise by the two gentlemen below, they probably thinking that it was the banging of a door. At any rate the gentlemen in question later on proceeded to the deceased's room, where to their horror they found Mr. Wegener lying dead in a pool of blood and with a bullet wound in the temple. A letter was also found lying on the table written by the deceased, which stated that owing to ill-health, he had taken his life to save himself further suffering. No other motive is assigned for his rash act. The deceased was a very well-known citizen and was much respected.

For the Hot Weather,
For the Monsoon,
For Travelling.

YOU MUST HAVE
PURE WOOL CLOTHING
if you are to live in
COMFORT and SAFETY.

SHODDY soon wears out,
COTTON MIXTURES strike cold, and fever ensues.

We guarantee all our manufactures to be ABSOLUTELY PURE, SOUND WOOL THROUGHOUT, Affixing our "LALIMLI" label to all supplies as a warranty.

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FLANNELS	BLANKETS
SERGES	HORSE CLOTHING
TWEEDS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS	SOCKS
PUTTIES	JERSEYS
NUMDAH	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOHIS	GLOVES

TRAVELLING RUGS
ETC. ETC. ETC.

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CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS & ARMY CLOTH
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Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
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SUITABLE FOR
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SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES

MODERATE PRICES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNSDAY, MAY 14, 1902.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN IRRIGATION.

BEFORE the Indian Section of the Society of Arts the other day, Mr. Sidney Preston, C.IE., Chief Engineer of the Punjab Irrigation Works, read an instructive paper on recent irrigational development in the province of which he has charge. The Punjab of all places is that to which those interested in irrigation go for instruction, and it is the place of all others where the benefits of scientific irrigation have been most fully demonstrated. "God has said that from water all things are made. I consequently ordain the this jungle in which subsistance is obtained with thirst be converted into a place of comfort." This was the ukase of the Emperor Akbar, in 1586, issued in connection with the inundation canal constructed two hundred years previously, but which had fallen into decay. From that time forth, though with sundry interruptions, the systematic irrigation of the Punjab has been carried on. Mistakes were made and canals ran dry. But the history of irrigation in the country of the Five Rivers is one of continuous progress, each succeeding canal being an improvement on its predecessors, until the system is now as nearly ideal as can be hoped for. When the Government of India took over the Punjab the canals were almost invariably in low ground and were really the canalisation of drainages. There were a few main branches often aligned in subsidiary drainages, but no Government distributary system. Obviously the first improvement was to take the canals out of the drainages and align them on the watersheds and this, as Mr. Preston told his hearers, was done in the case of the Bari Doab Canal, constructed by Government to replace the Hasli Canal, which had been made by Maharajah Ranjit Singh to supply water to the Shalimar gardens near Lahore. Even then few distributaries were made, the intending irrigators being permitted to stake out large water-courses, which necessarily were of great length, to lead the water to villages situated at a distance from the main canal. In many of the old canals it appears these long village water-courses are still an immense evil, and Mr. Preston recalls having seen as many as six or eight of them running side by side for miles, many of them, eight or ten miles long. A scientific system of major distributaries was introduced after the canals had been re-aligned. Village water-courses were taken off from these channels, few, if any, outlets being allowed in the canals—a great reform, as it gave a much better control over the supply.

Mr. Preston, briefly, but comprehensively, sketched the history of irrigation in Upper India and described the Sidhnai Canal, commenced in the early eighties, as the first which attempted the development of waste lands. The lessons of this undertaking and that which followed it in connection with the Chenab Canal were that to make colonisation of the irrigated tracts successful, the water must be led in a properly constructed and regularly graded channel to the commanding points of each holding before the settlers were brought in. Very early in the history of this experiment—so phenomenal was its success—it became evident that a railway to remove the produce was absolutely necessary, and the canal and revenue officers agitated for its immediate construction. This requisition came on the railway branch of the Public Works Department unexpectedly. Such a line had not been contemplated in the programme then in operation, and it was some time before funds could be made available and the line from Wazirabad to Multan, passing through the length of the colony constructed. But Mr. Preston does not consider it too much to say that the colonisation scheme was within an ace of proving a failure from the impossibility of the colonists, getting rid of the enormous quantity of produce and raising cash to pay the Government demand. The lesson was not lost upon the Provincial Government, however, and in the case of the more recent Jhelum Canal, a similar railway is now being laid down the centre of the Jech Doab, and Mr. Preston thinks a considerable portion of it will probably be finished and open for traffic before any settlers are taken to it at all, or new lands opened out. When Sir James Lyall read a paper before the Society of Arts on a similar subject six years, ago he indicated the schemes which remained to be taken in hand by the Punjab Government. Three tracts then remained to be developed. The first of these was the Jech Doab to be irrigated by a canal from the Jhelum, the second the lower end of the Bari Doab and the third the Thal tract of Dera Ismail Khan, Shahpur and Muzaffergarh districts. With the first it is shown that good progress has been made, the headworks, main line, and northern branch and its distributaries having been completed last year. The canal has already been inaugurated but there is still much to be the done in completing the southern branch, and its distributaries as well as the water-courses, roads and culverts for the development of the Crown Lands on the lines described ; but the heavy work has been done. The second scheme for the development of the Crown Land of Montgomery has not made so much progress. Innumerable difficulties stand in the way. Owing to the peculiar situation of the headworks and the alignment of the main line, the canal is expected to prove to be the most expensive and most difficult to construct which has yet been undertaken in the province. Yet fortunately it is also expected to be highly remunerative, both directly and indirectly.

The third large work referred to among the recent works of the Punjab Irrigation Department, the Thal, is to supply some five million acres of land now belonging to the people. In order, however, to carry out a scheme of colonisation, the bulk of the land is to be taken over by Government. Mr. Preston has but a poor opinion of the chances of its ever being successful. Until last year when he visited the tract mainly with a view to determining how the detailed surveys of it should be carried out, Mr. Preston had no idea what the tract was like, and he has since "felt bound to sound a note of warning as to the likelihood of any large scheme of irrigation being possible or profitable in this tract. Since Sir James Lyall's paper was read, further works have been carried on than those on the three new schemes. The Bari Doab canal is undergoing extension ; the Swat river canal has been extended across the Kalpani Nullah, as well as another through a ridge of hills to an irrigable tract near Nowshera. Of the Western Jumna canal the distributing system has been increased from 1690 to 2210 miles, mainly by extensions into the dry tracts in the south-east of the province, and the utility of the Sirhind, Lower Sohag and Para and Sidhnai canals had also been extended. Mr. Preston complains of want of funds to carry out all the work of his department which is desirable, especially in the inundation systems which he owns are the least efficient in the province. The difficulty and the urgent need of improvement in the inundation system were brought to the notice of the Irrigation Commission, but so far without effect. At the close of his paper, Mr. Preston gave some remarkable figures showing the extent of irrigation works in the Punjab. Main line, branches and distributaries measure 16,345 miles which matured 6,000,551 acres of crops, the largest area yet attained, but which by the developments in progress will continue to be exceeded year by year for some time to come. The acreage under irrigation in the Punjab at the end of January last had indeed reached a total of over six and a half millions.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

THE question of Colonial Defence will form the main subject for consideration at the forthcoming meeting of the Colonial Premiers in London. It is too early yet to indicate the nature of the proposals which may commend themselves to the Conference, but it is of interest to note the spirit in which the Colonies are treating the subject. The Australian Commonwealth has yet to federalise its army and navy before an adequate scheme of Australasian defence can be devised, while the Cabinet has not yet decided the lines on which its policy shall be represented at the London Conference. General Hutton and Sir John Forrest, the Australian Minister of Defence, have, however, given the question a great deal of attention and the Federal Commandant has prepared an exhaustive report on the reorganization of the military forces of the Commonwealth. Many of the changes he recommends can, it appears, be made without the necessity of Parliament passing a new Defence Act. The total military strength of the Australian colonies is made up of 1,457 regulars, 18,603 militia, and 8,863 volunteers, while there are 29,251 rifle clubs in existence. As the basis of a defence force in times of peace General Hutton does not raise much objection to this army, but naturally he regards it as altogether inadequate for a state of war. He has, therefore, made suggestions which are said to involve a much greater military expenditure by Australia than she now incurs, with a view to equipping the Commonwealth for effective defence. Recently in addressing a Colonial contingent about to embark for South Africa he used language which though "painful and free" was absolutely necessary, and we are told that in his report on the defences of Australia he has freely exercised his gift of language in regard to the condition of the forts and artillery. His comments in this respect are described as being impressive and forcible, and they will probably be found effective. Apart from the increase in the Federal military forces, his proposals for the reorganization of the army are stated to include the abolition of the volunteers and their inclusion in the militia. From that there is only a step to a modified form of conscription represented by the compulsion of every colonist capable of bearing arms to serve some time in the militia. If this proposal be made, the colonists may not be found to regard it with disfavour. General Hutton, in the meantime, also proposes that in States where corps have been for financial reasons maintained below their legal establishment they should be brought up to full strength. The whole of the changes at present suggested involve so much additional outlay that the Federal Government cannot give very early effect to all of them. There are certain recommendations dealing with pay and allowances that cannot be adopted because of their cost, but it is intended to do away with an allowance system which has been for many years a scandal in New South Wales. On the subject of the Naval defence of the Australasian Colonies, Admiral Beaumont and Captain Cresswell have made valuable reports, the adoption of which would entail a bigger expenditure than the Ministry believe the country can at present stand. It is, however, proposed to terminate the existing agreement by which Australia and New Zealand contribute £160,000 towards the support of the Australian Auxiliary Squadron. This agreement will be denounced either by the usual two year's notice to terminate being given in December next, or by the substitution at once of a new contract with the Imperial authorities. On this matter Mr. Barton and Mr. Seddon were to confer before their departure for England, and an expression of opinion was to be obtained from the members of the Federal Cabinet. With an understanding between Australia and New Zealand and strengthened by the views of the Commonwealth Ministry, the Australasian Premiers should be able at the conference to put forward a definite scheme for the defence of their portion of the empire.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE working committee of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, the branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund instituted in Bombay to assist in the distribution of relief in the famine-stricken districts of this Presidency, have submitted their final statement of accounts, the fund having been closed. The Committee, as will be remembered, submitted their first report on the 31st December, 1900, and the present statement deals with the disbursement of relief from that date up to the 31st March last. During that period Rs. 67,80,535 have been received and spent, and of this sum Rs. 62,02,500 came from the central fund, Rs. 3,43,064 from private subscriptions, Rs. 80,193 from the proceeds of the Famine Fete, Rs. 1,25,000 from the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Fund, Calcutta, Rs. 12,418 from the Queen's Birthday Gift Fund, and Rs. 5,913 from donations through the editor of the "Christian Age," London. The balance was received in bank interest. When the fund was closed, the unspent balances were transferred to the commissioners of the various divisions. Unfortunately distress still continues in the Presidency, the effects of the famine being keenly felt in the Northern Division. Before closing the fund, the Committee were apprehensive that during the coming rains the poorer classes of agriculturalists would again find themselves in a distressed condition, and application was therefore made for a further grant to be divided amongst the commissioners for distribution at their discretion. No mention is made in the report of lack of funds, so it may be presumed that at the present at any rate the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust, in which has been vested the balance of the money still remaining at the disposal of the executive Committee of the Charitable Relief Fund, retains funds sufficient to carry on the work of relief. One of the most deserving objects of the fund was the maintenance of orphans in the Presidency. At the present time it is estimated that there are no less than 25,000 of these unfortunates, and a sum of Rs. 2,73,512-14-4 was set apart for the amelioration of their suffering. Other noticeable features of the relief work have been the distribution of blankets and monetary relief through religious agents as well as through the various commissioners and collectors of the districts.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE, Governor of Bombay, yesterday afternoon formally opened the Hon. B. D. Petit Native General Library at Mahableshwar. The institution has been erected at a cost of Rs. 17,000.

WE understand that when the Hon'ble Mr. Aston takes over charge from Mr. Justice Candy in the Bombay High Court, Mr. F. O. Beaman will relieve him as Sessions Judge of Poona.

FOR the Polo Tournament at Simla (the Beresford Challenge Cup), which will take place in the first week in June, the following outside teams will probably compete : 15th Hussars, 19th Bengal Lancers, and Patiala Polo Club. The annual Horse and Dog Show will be held on Saturday, June 7th, on the conclusion of the tournament.

IT is a good many years since Allahabad was visited by such a violent storm as broke over the district about 1-30 a.m. on Sunday morning. The storm began with a high wind, which rapidly increased to a violent gale, and was accompanied by whirling clouds of dust. This was followed by a very heavy downpour of rain, with thunder and vivid lightning. A considerable amount of damage was done. Yesterday forenoon the disturbed atmospheric conditions still continued, and there was every prospect of more rain.

MR. J. P. WADE GARDNER, heretofore manager at Shanghai, for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has just taken charge of the interests of that company in New York, having succeeded Mr. A. M. Townsend as New York agent, the latter gentleman having been appointed joint manager in London for the bank.

THE "Tablet" announces that the Pope has been graciously pleased to grant Catholics throughout the British Empire a dispensation from abstinence on Friday, June 27, and from fasting and abstinence the day following which will be the vigil of SS. Peter and Paul, in order that they may the more easily participate in the national rejoicings on the occasion of the Coronation of their Majesties the King and Queen. The Holy Father has directed the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster to prescribe certain prayers to be said on Friday and Saturday, instead of the fast and abstinence.

THE movement against spitting in the streets, says the "Daily News," shows no sign of weakening in New York City, and if the present degree of activity is maintained for some years the effect upon the statistics of mortality from tuberculosis in the town will undoubtedly be very marked. On one day recently thirty-two men were fined five dollars (roughly twenty shillings) apiece for spitting in public places, at the Court of Special Sessions. At the same time a "scorching" automobilist was fined two pounds, the limit allowed by law, for dangerous speed in the streets of the city. These two classes of public nuisance are among the chief perils of New York. One journal, which tersely describes the spitting men as "human hogs," considers that they were let off much too cheaply with a five dollars fine. It is to be wished that we could arouse so uncompromising a feeling against this dangerous practice in our own cities.

FROM the Island of Tiree comes an alarming story of the state of poverty into which it has been plunged by the closing of the kelp-making business of the British Chemical Company there. For many years the industry has afforded employment for all the available workpeople on the island, and over £3,000 was earned annually in wages. The discontinuance of this has proved short of a disaster to the locality. The state of affairs has been brought before the Mull District Committee of Argyll County Council, and an urgent representation has been made to the Congested Districts Board as to the necessity of relieving the starving inhabitants by instituting some public works, such as the making of roads and the building of piers and boatslips. Meanwhile the Duke of Argyll has handed over to the cottars, free of rent, the large farm previously occupied by the manager of the works, and the children attending the Tiree schools are at his instance supplied with milk free of charge.

A PHILATELIC romance, or perhaps we ought to say, comedy, comes from a provincial town. Just at closing time a young man entered a shop and requested the favour of a postage stamp. He was supplied by the saleswoman with the solitary item in that way left, paid his penny for the stamp, affixed it to an envelope, which he dropped in a letter-box. Next morning the proprietor of the shop, who is an ardent philatelist, was observed to be in a state of terrible agitation. He had missed from a box a rare and valuable stamp issued by a South African Republic. When he was told by his lady assistant that this gem had been by accident sold as a common or garden penny British specimen his mortification knew no bounds. A day later back came the young man in a passion. He excitedly explained that the stamp he had bought was a foreigner. He had used it on a letter he had posted to his sweetheart, who had been surcharged two pence when it was delivered. He demanded the return of that sum, and got it from the delighted philatelist in exchange for the envelope with the faulty stamp gummed on it. But alas! G.P.O. vandals had submitted the recovered treasure to a marking process, which brought down its price by a pound or two.

IN PERIL ON THE DEEP.

A PRACTICAL SCHEME FOR MINIMISING LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

BY HERBERT RUSSELL.

THE word "missing" has been very prominent in the shipping annals of late. It is not only the mysterious evanishment of the Condor and the Huronian which has set people musing upon the untold perils of the deep. There are, at the present time, fifteen other vessels posted at Lloyd's, and the heavy extra rates which are being asked upon them all by the underwriters are perhaps the most significant testimony of their fate.

It may be argued that the dangers of the sea can never be to any appreciable extent provided against. The menace of the lee-shore is largely neutralised upon our own coasts by the heroic and efficient lifeboat service. That modern delusive averter of the evils of collision, the water-tight bulkhead, may, indeed, enable the owner to insure at lighter rates, but how often does it save a ship? Steam is a factor which undoubtedly has added to the security of the mariners' calling ; yet there are innumerable instances in which it has proved a source of peril undreamt of in the days of tacks and sheets.

And beyond this, what are the conditions of the sea life, as lived not so much on board the palatial liner as upon the teeming ocean tramp? Are they superior to what they were in the time of Marryat ; so far, I mean, as science has lessened the sailors' risk of getting drowned?

LIFEBOATS OF THE OCEAN.

The theme is one which has occupied the minds of men, although it has thus far been productive of but small practical fruits. To combat the stormy ocean is no mean undertaking, as Dame Partington discovered when she attempted the task with her broom ; and as Mr. Bush concluded when he gave over striving to subdue the Goodwin Sands.

But there lies before me as I write a little pamphlet dealing with this subject, and detailing a plan which appears at once so feasible and so meritorious that I confess I view the obligation of carrying it out almost in the light of a national duty. The title of the slender budget is as follows : "Scheme for an International Blue Cross Ocean Life and Salvage Service," and it is compiled by Mr. Henry Forton Craggs, a member of a well-known firm of Middlesbrough ship-builders.

The author assuredly establishes his claim to speak upon this subject with all the authority to be gotton out of long experience when he tells us: "I have been for half a century ashore and afloat practically engaged with ships, both sailing and steam—designing, building, and sailing wood, iron, and steel vessels. I have stood many a 'gravy eye trick,' and hauled out many a reef-earing."

Briefly, the salient points of Mr. Craggs' comprehensive scheme are the establishment, at certain intervals, along the most frequented of the watery highways, of ocean steam lifeboats, of a type specially designed to withstand the strees of all weathers. The purpose of this fleet is sufficiently implied by the character of the vessels forming it. To enhance the utility of this project it must necessarily be international, and as it would make for the benefit of all sea-going races it is inconceivable that any civilised country would hesitate to acquiesce in the scheme.

The service is designed to be in its relation to the mariners' vocation, practically upon the same footing as that for which the Red Cross is emblematic in the Army. Its primary mission would consist of rendering aid to distressed vessels and rescuing shipwrecked sailors. But beyond this the functions of floating hospitals and mission stations might be admirably discharged by the little craft.

To anchor such vessels in fixed stations, with soundings running into thousands of fathoms, would be obviously impossible. Nor would the ocean lifeboats be in a possition to most effectively render aid if they lay helplessly moored. Mr. Cragg's idea is that the latitude and longitude for each boat upon her station be fixed, within which limits each shall cruise for a specific time, particulars of these positions and dates being punctually announced in all marine almanacs, so that it may always be known approximately where a Blue Cross vessel can be found.

"And I believe," adds this ingenious sailor "were it known to seamen that on a given date one of the lifeboats would be within sight of a fixed latitude and longitude, many crippled ships, and crews who have had to abandon ships in their boats, would be saved and accounted for, that now, alas! we only hear of as 'missing.'"

A forecast which carries peculiar significance in its appeal at the present moment, when the names of the Condor and Huronian still linger, pregnant with mystery and disaster, in the public mind.

It needs not that I should do more than broadly indicate the character of Mr. Craggs' scheme in order to enable anybody with the most rudimentary knowledge of maritime affairs to immediately perceive the immense blessing it would prove to the ocean-borne world. No necessity for me to go into the technical details of these steam lifeboats and their equipment.

The originator of the number of lifeboats and of cruising stations should be fixed by an international board, representing the nations who adopt the scheme, each nation being represented in proportion to its shipping tonnage.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Which last point naturally brings us to the consideration of who would defray the cost of the world-wide cordon girdling all the trackless blue highways, with the necessary adjuncts of supply steamers continuously visiting them to replace stores and relieve the crews.

But Mr. Craggs has not overlooked this aspect of the matter, so comprehensive has he been in evolving his admirable scheme. He not only demonstrates that it can be done, but tells us on commercial lines how to do it. Starting with the premise that the loss of life and property is a national disaster, he naturally at once puts the matter upon a basis which must indirectly concern all classes in this maritime kingdom.

He boldly announces he anticipates that species of opposition which is bred of apprehension for the pocket, and he is beforehand with this objection by providing against the existence of it. No rates, taxes, levies, or tolls form any part of the Blue Cross scheme. On the contrary the prospect of a lucrative investment is held out in connection with it. And, remembering that the originator of the whole project is himself a prominent man in the important industry of shipbuilding, with a clear practical knowledge of all features of the sea calling, one would be chary in saying that any detail of this well-thought-out pamphlet is either sanguine or improbable.

THE SEA TOILER'S FRUITS.

Loss of property at sea manifestly means loss of money. The saving of vessels which are in jeopardy of being lost forms a well defined business, inasmuch as it already maintains several prosperous salvage companies. Large sums of money are paid for the salvage of vessels, as may be gathered from the fact that the average awards of the Admiralty Court run to nearly one-third the value of the ship and her freight.

Let Mr. Craggs put forward his own ideas for the financing of his scheme.

"The cost of the service," he writes, "which should include an insurance and superannuation fund, should be apportioned among the nations served in proportion to their shipping tonnage. All salvage of ships and cargoes to go to Government account, and to be credited to the service. I estimate that ten lifeboats and one storeboat would serve the North Atlantic, and that this fleet would cost £275,000. This fleet would be sufficient not only to establish the value of the work, but the need for its extension to other ocean tracks. I think the sum of, say, £300,000 could be raised by an issue of Blue Cross Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols." The interest on this issue could be paid, and the working expenses of the lifeboat fleet provided for, Mr. Craggs computes, by the earnings from salvage and special awards. As to who wou[illegible] subscribe the capital, one might safely wage[illegible] marine insurance underwriters would see to th[illegible]

Be this as it may, the conception is a most [illegible] cable and beneficent one ; and while it is ch[illegible] istic that it should come from a British [illegible] would be fitting that the great internationa[illegible] for the welfare of all who go down to the sea [illegible] should be established by the first maritime [illegible] the world.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WEST INDIAN CALAMITY.

FTY THOUSAND PERSONS HOMELESS.

RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS

SCENES IN ST. PIERRE.

THE CITY STILL BURNING.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The misery and terror at Martinique and St. ncent are unspeakable.

The whole face of the country is constantly chang- g, rivers are drying up and others overflowing.

A great scarcity of food prevails and 50,000 rsons are homeless in Martinique.

The northern side of St. Vincent is ablaze and approachable.

The King of England has contributed 25,000 francs the French relief fund. The Emperor William 2,500 francs and President Loubet 25,000 francs.

LONDON MAY 13.

A medical inspection of the bodies shows that e victims at Martinique died from instant suffoca- n due to poisonous gases.

The American Congress has voted 200,000 dollars wards the relief of the sufferers by the volcanic uptions.

An account of a visit paid to the ruins of St. erre on Sunday last has appeared.

It states that the island was hidden behind a nse haze.

There were quantities of wreckage in the harbour d numbers of corpses were floating about with gulls d sharks devouring them.

Alternate blasts of hot and ice cold wind with ins took place.

The city is still burning and landing is very fficult.

The streets are hardly traceable and heaps of rpses are lying about mostly with face downwards.

NEW BOILERS FOR THE NAVY.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that the dmiralty has decided to fit our warships in future ith combination boilers one-fifth cylindrical and ur-fifths water-tube.

THE CHEQUE DUTY.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has finally withdrawn he cheque duty.

THE WHITE STAR LINE.

Mr. Arnold Forster, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that the subsidy agreement with he White Star Line has been renewed for three ears and a clause is added forbidding any change n the vessels' flag without the consent of Govern- ent.

[This statement confirms that which we have lready made to the effect that the Shipping Combination arrangements are of a kind as to dispel rumours regarding wholesale transfers of British shipping to the American flag. As the "Times" of April 25th stated no such drastic measures are to be taken, but that on the contrary means have been found to consolidate the position of the British lines and at e same time to effect a great improvement in the onditions of the North Atlantic trade for all concerned. That trade has been suffering, to put the matter shortly, from over-competition. The combination of British and American lines will not only involve no change of flag but little or no change of management. There must, of course, be a central controlling body, otherwise there could be no effective combination, and there must be a reduction of separate staffs and plants of various kinds, otherwise there could be no considerable economies. But the central body, will be one composed of the practical men who now direct the shipping lines, rather than any formal and novel creation. This combination—in the forming of which the principal agent have been Mr. Pirrie, representing at once the White Star Line and Harland and Wolff, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan representing the American companies—will include the White Star Line, the Dominion Line, the Leyland Line, the Atlantic Transport Line, the American Line, and the Red Star Line. The British lines mentioned will continue to sail under the British flag.

OUTBREAK IN LAOS.

A Paris telegram from Saigon says that Savannakhet, the chief agency of the Messageries Fluviales, in Laosland, has been attacked but made a splendid resistance.

THE KING OF SPAIN'S ACCESSION.

The Duke of Connaught has gone to Spain to represent the King at the accession fetes.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

SUBSTANTIAL MINISTERIAL MAJORITY

The French second ballots give the Ministry a majority of about 160 in the Chamber.

M. Brisson has been returned for Marseilles.

THE BURY ELECTION.

CONTESTED ON THE CORN DUTY.

* LONDON, MAY 12.

Mr. Toulmin, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for Bury in the place of Mr. Kenyon the late Conservative member having defeated Mr Lawson the Unionist candidate by 414 votes.

The polling was :

G. Toulmin (L) 4,213
H. W. L. Lawson (U) 3,799

*This was delayed owing to a repetition being necessary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent states that the election was a prominent one, being contested mainly on the issue of the corn duty.

[The vacancy at Bury has been caused by the retirement owing to ill health, of Mr. James Kenyon, the Conservative member, who has represented the constituency since 1895. At the last election in 1900, he was opposed by Mr. George Toulmin, who has now been elected. The figures in 1900 were :—

Mr. James Kenyon (C) 4,132
Mr. George Toulmin (L) 3,283

Conservative majority 849

M[illegible] the new member, belongs to [illegible] enior partner in the firm of [illegible] Sons, the proprietors of the [illegible] d "The Lancashire Daily [illegible] n, the Liberal Unionist [illegible] d in newspaper enterprise [illegible] Edward Lawson, the chief [illegible] legraph." He represented [illegible] House of Commons as a [illegible] from 1885 to 1892, and [illegible] 1893 to 1895.

MILITARY CHAPLAINS' LEAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

It has been ruled that in future recommendations made by the senior Presbyterian Presidency Chaplains for grant of leave to chaplains attached to regiments are to be referred by the Lieutenant-General Commanding to the Home Department or to the Government of Madras or of Bombay as the case may be, in instances in which the proposals for filling the vacancy involve changes outside the presidency concerned.

NEW LIBRARY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

OPENING CEREMONY BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 14.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay to-day performed the opening ceremony of the Hon. B. D. Petit Native General Library. The function was attended by the "elite' of Mahableshwar society. Amongst those present were :—H. E. Sir Robert Low, the Hon. Mr. Monteath, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, the Hon. Mr. Giles, the Hon. Mr. Tate, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, the Chief of Miraj, Dastur Hoshang Jamshetji, and several others. The library has cost over Rs. 17,000. It was a matter of regret that Mr. Bomanji could not attend as he was unwell. His eldest son, Mr. Jehangir, expressed his regret to his Excellency for his father's absence. Everything passed off in a Satisfactory manner.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT OF OOTACAMUND.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

MADRAS, MAY 13.

THE proposed improvements at Ootacamund include improved drainage and a sewage farm, electric lighting, improvement of the lake, and the purchase and destruction of insanitary tenements.

The Ootacamund Municipal Council state that these schemes are beyond their resources, and suggest that Government should give assistance, first, by appointing a special officer to work out the details of the scheme, and, secondly, by making substantial grants to enable them to carry out these within a reasonable time. The Municipal Council point out that other hill stations in India have benefitted largely by grants from Local or the Supreme Governments in connection with drainage schemes and sewage farms.

Government has already approved the Council's proposals, and appointed Mr. Jones, Sanitary Engineer on special duty, to prepare plans and estimates.

With regard to other improvements Government, having requested the Collector to report on the approximate cost of purchasing insanitary houses in crowded localities, and for the improvement and conservation of Government land in the town, the Collector has reported very strongly against the insanitary condition of the famous and beautiful lake at Ootacamund, which, he says, is becoming a source of danger, but the Chief Engineer to Government says this opinion is exaggerated and that the improvement of the sewage system of the town will free the lake from contamination.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, MAY 13.

The weather here has suddenly changed.

After intense heat smart showers of rain, preceded by a dust storm, fell at twelve o'clock midday for fifteen minutes.

The weather is clearing, but is still cloudy and threatening. The temperature is now lower.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 13.

A general scheme for improving the sanitary conditions of the accommodation for the troops at Ahmednagar at a cost of about two and a half lakhs of rupees has been approved by the Government of India, and detailed estimates are now to be prepared.

The relinquishment to the civil authorities has been sanctioned of the military lands and buildings at Malegaon, Bombay Presidency.

Twenty officers are to be admitted to the Indian Medical Service at the forthcoming examination.

Indian volunteers on leave in England, though not selected as representatives of their Corps, will be allowed to join the contingent for the actual coronation procession.

In view of the amalgamation into one southern circle list of the Ordnance Departments of Madras and Bombay it has been decided not to make any further appointments to either the Madras or the Bombay miscellaneous lists but to bring all men appointed after the 1st proximo on to the rolls of the Bengal miscellaneous list which will eventually be designated the "India Miscellaneous List."

The three N.-C. O's of the Army Clothing Department, Madras, who are borne on the miscellaneous list will be transferred to rolls of the Supply and Transport Corps, Madras, for their future promotion. The prison warders will eventually come on the rolls of the Bengal miscellaneous list, the remaining men of the Madras miscellaneous list will be promoted to the next higher grades on the average of the last ten promotions in the grade to which they are to be promoted until they all disappear.

Similar arrangements are to be made in connection with the Bombay miscellaneous list which is also to be gradually absorbed.

Major Thomson, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Army Headquarters, becomes Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bengal Command, Headquarters, vice Colonel Wilson, who completes his tenure on the 20th instant. Major Acton from Allahabad, is temporarily officiating, pending the return of Major Thomson from leave. Captain Caruana is meanwhile confirmed as Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, Quetta. Major L. H. Reid is transferred from Quetta to Army Headquaters as Assistant Judge Advocate General, Captain Beatson Bell continuing to officiate in the latter appointment until Major Reid returns from leave.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour this morning from Karachi, via Kathiawar Coast ports, and brought the following troops:—One native officer, 25 men rank and file and two followers, of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment; one native officer, 25 men rank and file, and two followers, 29th Baluchis, and Captain Boileau R.E., four men and one private follower of the Bombay Sappers and Miners. The troops were landed at the Victoria Dock wall and attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry, whence they will be despatched to Deolali by the 5 o'clock passenger train.

IT is notified in General Orders that the maximum length of lances carried by Native Cavalry regiments will in future be 8ft. 6in. and the maximum weight 3 1-2 lbs. No alteration will, till further orders, be made in the length of lances that have already been cut down below 8ft. 6in. The General Order adds "On 1st January, 1903, Commanding Officers of Native Cavalry regiments armed with lances will submit reports giving their opinions as to the suitability of the 8ft. 6in. lance, and as to the desirability of any further reduction in length. It has been found that the lance is not lightened by being reduced below 8ft. 6in. in length, as, in order to obtain sufficient command when at the 'engage,' the butt of a shorter lance has to be weighted. Any advantage that a lance longer than 8ft. 6 in. possesses in pursuit is more than discounted by its unwieldiness in a melee."

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—

May 4th, at Piggs Peak, fractured right thigh, Lieut. Edward Holgate, Steinacher's Horse.

May 12th, Pretoria, died of injuries, Lieut. J. W. Baker, Army Service Corps.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

FURTHER DETAILS.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 13.

A cablegram to the "Pioneer," dated London, 12th instant, says that the Transvaal High Court was formally opened at Pretoria on Saturday. It now transpires that the Boer delegates at Pretoria first proposed that the republics should concede demands regarding franchise monopolies, the like made by the British before the war. They next asked that they should be allowed to consult their friends in Europe. Being advised that unless they had something more serious to propose the negotiations had better terminate, they then asked for an armistice. This was refused, but instead Lord Kitchener conceded immunity from attack while they consulted the commandoes. The delegates were warned before they dispersed that if they returned to Pretoria it must be with full powers to negotiate for peace.

THE AIRSHIP SEVERO.

It is confidently expected that the Severo will constitute a great advance on the invention of M. Santos-Dumont in point of stability and steering power.

OVER-DUE STEAMERS.

INCREASING ANXIETY.

VESSELS ON THE LOOK OUT.

RANGOON, MAY 13.

The steamer Meanatchy, which arrived from the Madras Coast to-day, reports having passed the wreckage of a steamer's upper deck near the Alguada Lighthouse.

This intelligence increases the suspicion regarding the fate of the missing steamer Camorta, which had 650 passengers.

CALCUTTA, MAY. 12.

Regarding the missing steamer Camorta, the head office here do not believe she is lost, otherwise they argue wreckage would have been found before now.

Up to the present nothing has been heard of the missing British India steamer Camorta.

The Megna has searched the coast from Rangoon to Diamond Island, but reports nothing. She has proceeded across the Bay, where it is hoped that the Camorta will be picked up disabled.

Nine British India mail steamers have been ordered to vary their courses across the Bay, and keep a vigilant look-out for her.

The Camorta left Calingapatam on the 2nd instant with the Coromandel Coast mails, and about 300 tons of cargo. She also carried a second class passenger and a number of native deck passengers. She is commanded by Captain McDougall, and her crew consists of eight Europeans and about 70 natives. She was due at Rangoon on the 6th instant.

A telegram was received on Monday afternoon by Messrs. Wallace and Company, agents to the Bombay Company, informing them that the steamer Hermod had not arrived at Rangoon, and was overdue nine days.

The Camorta belongs to the B. I. S. Company and was running between Rangoon and the Coromandel Coast. The last port she left was Calingapatam on the 2nd instant, and she was due at Rangoon on the 6th instant. It is believed that she caught the full force of the storm which prevailed at Rangoon on the 6th May.

The agents of s. s. Hermod, are the Bombay Company. She was running between this port and Rangoon, ringing from the latter port mostly timber. She left Bombay on the 24th April in stone ballast and was due at Rangoon on or about the 6th May. The local agents of the vessel had received no further news of her up to last night.

MATHERAN GOANESE.

JOIN BOMBAY IN ADDRESS TO KING-EMPEROR.

A meeting of the Goanese community of Matheran was held this evening, Mr. J. C. D'Souza presiding. It was resolved to join Bombay in presenting an address of congratulation to the King-Emperor on the occasion of his approaching Coronation. The chairman dwelt on the benefits derived under the liberal, impartial and benign British Government.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Matiana, left to-day.

SUEZ, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Tientsin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's chartered s. s. Perseveranza from Trieste, left Aden for Karachi on the 12th instant, where she may be expected on the 19th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Company's S. S. Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay Yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.................. 95 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes......................... 101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 1-2
Bar Silver.. 23 11-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

CYCLONE OFF THE KATHIAWAR COAST.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

The Bombay Port Officer received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla, yesterday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock :—"Small but concentrated storm of great intensity, lying off coast between Karachi and Dwarka, will cross inland next twelve hours, and give westerly gales on the Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar coasts. The storm signal has been hoisted in Bombay.

The meteorological report for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. yesterday, shows the formation of a cyclone between Karachi and Bhooj, the central reading of which gives the extremely low figure of 29·285. this reading is so low indeed as to be most extraordinary. The storm area is, however, comparatively small, and will probably pass inland during the next 12 hours. All communication with Karachi is cut off; the wires being interrupted. Mr. E. A. Kenyon, the courteous Meteorological Reporter for Western India states that these conditions are most unusual and abnormal. However the storm is unlikely to have more than local effect, and it is extremely probable that it has now passed inland and broken up. As to the cause of the cyclone nothing can be said positively, but no doubt it formed out at sea. Mr. Kenyon states that the storm is unlikely to visits Bombay.

THE CORONATION.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF BHAWALPUR.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Bhawalpur, who was one of the Native Princes invited to attend His Majesty's Coronation, has arrived in Bombay. His Highness is accompanied by Colonel Gray, the Administrator of the State, his private tutor and members of his suite. It is understood, however, that his Highness's plans are likely to undergo a change and that he will not proceed to England.

THE ADEN CORONATION CASKET

The casket to contain the Coronation adress tod his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, designed and manufactured by the same firm of Bangalore which has constructed the casket for the Bombay address, is of solid silver and measures 20" by 10" by 10 3-4". The front is ornamented with embossed floral and scroll work with a large oval panel showing a representation in repousse of a caravan crossing the Arabian desert by night. The opposite side is similarly ornamented with floral and scroll work, the panel here bearing a view of Steamer Point and Prince of Wales' Harbour. This is also worked up in repousse and shows quite a panorama of the principal quarter of Aden with the shipping in the harbour. The lid or cover is decorated with fluted and embossed scroll work, and at each corner is shown a perfect model of a camel. The four corners of the base are fitted with silver pedestals, on each of which is a model of an elephant fully caparisoned. The whole casket is surmounted with the Royal Arms, and is fitted on to an ebonized plinth with a plate bearing the following inscription :—"Coronation Address to His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, from Aden, June 1902."

ADDRESS FROM THE PARSEES OF INDORE.

The Parsis resident in the territory of H. H. the Maharajah Holkar have adopted the following address of congratulation to his Majesty :—

We the members of the Parsi Community of Indore, Central India, beg leave to offer our most hearty congratulations to Your Most Gracious Majesty of the occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation, and to approach Your Majesty with this humble address expressive of our profound love and reverence for Your Majesty. It has pleased God Almighty to appoint Your Majesty to rule over a vast Empire on which (it is justly said) that the sun never sets. It can be seen at a glance that from the beginning of the good Victorian era progress and civilization have been rapidly advancing all over the world. India especially has undergone many and great changes. It has also derived innumerable benefits from the diffusion of the various arts and the progress of knowledge, for which we, Your Majesty's Indian subjects, are under the deepest obligation. We are fully persuaded that no amelioration can be of more incalculable benefit to this country than the diffusion among our children and countrymen, of that extensive knowledge, those noble modes of thinking, those wise and liberal principles of Government and those sublime views of moral rectitude, by which the British are so preeminently distinguished; and we desire to offer to Your Majesty some assurance of the gratitud which this conviction creates within us. Your Majesty's Coronation affords us a fitting occasion to express our consistent, deep and abiding loyalty to Your Majesty. Our loyalty is not of empty show nor the result of fear of a strong and powerful Government, but the off-spring of deep-rooted conviction. When we compare our condition in India with that of our co-religionists elsewhere we fully and rightly appreciate the blessings which we enjoy under Your Majesty's Government. We see that for more than ten centuries we had few opportunities of increasing our material prosperity and that our own enterprise and spirit could bring us no reward : it was only with the arrival of Europeans and the advent and spread of British Power that we first began to emerge from abscurity and rise step by step, and that we became perfectly free to exercise all our rights, civil as well as religious, and to enjoy equal justice even with the people of the governing race. These are great benefits : and when we reflect upon our present prosperous condition and inquire into its causes we find abondant reason to pray that the sovereignty which the Almighty God, in the wise dispensation of His providence has been pleased to place over us, may be for ever preserved.

SIR C. WARREN'S REPLY.

ALL SPION KOP DOCUMENTS NOT YET PUBLISHED.

WE have not yet reached the end of the Spion Kop affair. The full story was not, it seems, told in the White-book recently issued on Thursday. This is to be gathered from the following letter which Sir Charles Warren has written in answer to the criticisms passed upon him.

The general says that "some of the most important documents bearing on the subject" have not been published, and asks that they shall be issued without delay, otherwise the hints that a statement from him will follow :—

"10, Wellington-crescent,
"Ramsgate,
"April 19, 1902.

"Sir.—For the past two years I have considered it right to remain silent under the criticism passed on me in the Spion Kop despatches.

"But recently a White-book has been published containing, I have no doubt, all the despatches having reference to the Spion Kop operations which had reached the War Office in March 1900.

"This White-book, however, does not contain some of the most important documents bearing on the subject, and those now published, if considered by themselves, give a totally incorrect view of the matter, and one which reflects most injuriously upon the military reputation of myself and those who served so well under me. I trust that my conduct will be justified by the publication by his Majesty's Government of complete documents—a course which I should infinitely prefer to undertaking my own justification.

"But the military reputation of myself and those who were under me is involved.

"Pending such Government action (which I trust may be taken without delay), I refrain from troubling you with any further statement at present.—I have the honour, etc., "CHARLES WARREN."

Lord Stanley informed Mr. Lambert in the House of Commons on April 24, that Sir Redvers Buller was not consulted as to the publication of the Spion Kop despatches.

Mr. Lambert then asked if the noble Lord was aware that Sir Redvers Buller's request that his words might be published without manipulation was made in regard to the Ladysmith heliograms, and not to the Spion Kop despatches.

As to the Ladysmith despatches "without manipulation," Lord Stanley informed Mr. Gibson Bowles that it was not for him to say when they would be published, ; but when they are published it will certainly be without manipulation.

Mr. MacNeill wanted to know from Mr. Brodrick whether Lord Wolseley was refused facilities to visit the scene of the operations in South Africa. On the War Secretary stating that members must take the answer—a previous reply was referred to—for better or worse, Mr. MacNeill said he was taking it for worse and would repeat the question next day.

FIRE ON AN AMERICAN RIVER STEAMER.

MANY LIVES LOST.

A CINCINNATI telegram, dated April 20 states :—According to reports from Olmstead, the packet boat City of Pittsburg has been burned down to the water's edge near Turner's landing, and between fifty and sixty of the passengers and crew are missing.

The fire on the packet boat City of Pittsburg broke out in the hold at five minutes past four in the morning. The steamer was at a lonely spot on the Ohio river and all the passengers were asleep at the time.

When the alarm was given a panic occurred. Many of the passengers jumped overboard and were drowned. The flames spread rapidly, and ten minutes after they started, in the forward part, the boat was completely enveloped in fire.

On the captain's orders the vessel was run ashore and beached. Half an hour after the outbreak she grounded in the mud. By that time the whole of the steamer was blazing except at a small point on the stern. The lifeboats had been launched, but some of them were not provided with oars and drifted helplessly in the stream. There were still some persons on board when the vessel was beached.

The loss of life is estimated at from 60 to 75. The City of Pittsburg was one of the largest steamers on the river.

AN agricultural bank is to be Sir Ernest Cassel's latest financial enterprise in Egypt. The proposed capital—£2,500,000—will probably be added to the capital of the National Bank of Egypt, in conjunction with which the new bank will work.

SIKH SOLDIERS IN AMERICA.

TO STUDY THE YANKEE WAY OF HANDLING AND SHIPPING MULES.

THE most picturesque of the thousand and odd immigrants that landed on Ellis Island for examination by the emigration authorities yesterday, says the New York "Times" of April 12, were nine Sikhs from India. All belong to the British Army. They come here to study the American manner of handling and shipping mules, as well as to purchase in considerable number mules for use in the Indian branch of the British Army. They will proceed to Kansas City where they expect to take their first lesson.

When the Sikhs reached the island Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, was there and informed the authorities that Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, had arranged for their landing. They were too late in arriving, however, to catch an early train for the West and will probably proceed to-day. Each wore a khaki uniform and a bright turban decorated with brilliant red feathers.

On reaching the immigration examining room all nine of the men produced pipe and started to light up, when one of the immigration officers learned that they were about to inhale the fumes of opium instead of tobacco; however, they were promptly informed that the island was not an opium resort and made to understand that they would have to wait until they got away before they could indulge in the drug.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was held at Exeter-hall, on the 17th, Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., presiding.

Mr. J. G. Alexander, the honorary secretary, presented the annual report, which referred with gratification to the passing of a law prohibiting the opium trade in New Zealand, and expressed a hope that Australia would follow this example. The United States Congress had passed an Act rendering penal the supply of opium or intoxicants to Pacific islanders. Owing, perhaps, to the memorial signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin and many other leaders of the Churches, the India Office had at last felt constrained to say something in defence of its opium policy and there had been no difficulty in demolishing Lord George Hamilton's arguments. As for China, it was learned on unimpeachable authority that the revenue from imported opium was one of the securities directly or indirectly pledged for the payment of the indemnity to the Powers, who had thus acquired a pecuniary interest in the trade, though their real commercial interest lay in suppressing what enormously lessened the material wealth of China.

Sir Matthew Dodsworth who reported on finance, said that the society was over £200 in debt.

Sir Joseph Pease, in moving the adoption of the report, said he did not like to use strong language about those who professed Christianity as much as himself, yet Lord George Hamilton, when this matter was concerned, could not see beyond the money that the Indian Government got from the trade. As to the Royal Commission, perhaps the time had come when he might speak freely. When Mr. Webb and he had taken the opinion of the House of Commons on the opium trade they asked for a Commission simply to discover the best way of getting rid of the tainted revenue. But the India Office put its foot down, and Mr. Gladstone informed him that he could not carry such a point without breaking up the Government. When the Commission was appointed it took on itself duties never defined in its terms of reference. The way in which information was got from China was most unbusinesslike and perfunctory, and the report proved perfectly worthless. The trade was kept up on the falsest of moral grounds—that if we did not sell opium to the Chinese some one else would. In India, even in time of famine, the area under this noxious drug was being increased. (Shame.) The opium revenue had fallen from seven millions to £2,600,000, and with fair economy India could do without the remainder. (Cheers.)

Sir Horace Tozer, Agent-General for Queensland, said that in Queensland as in India the difficulty had been a financial one, the opium duty producing from £50,000 to £100,000 a year. He had seen for himself the evil effects of opium not only among the Chinese, but still worse, among the aborigines, who died by thousands after drinking a solution of the opium "charcoal" which the Chinese smokers left, and even white women were demoralized by the opium vice. As acting Premier in 1897 he had proposed, and the Legislature had carried with absolute unanimity, a measure restricting to certain places and persons the sale of opium, and prescribing six months' imprisonment without the option of a fine for the supply of the drug to aborigines or Pacific islanders on any pretext whatever. It was impossible to prohibit opium altogether unless by federal action. The Queensland law had had a salutary tendency, but not all he desired. The total population was only 500,000, yet last year ten tons of opium were admitted, and some other remedy was called for. He could only suggest that as they at their end had done their part, the Government at our end should do theirs. (Cheers.)

The report was adopted.

THE NEW SERVICE DRESS FOR OFFICERS.

IT was inevitable that the war in South Africa should bring about a modification in the dress and uniform of the Army. The changes recently made have been much discussed, but the wish of the King that expenditure should be reduced was received with welcome throughout the Service, and whatever may be thought of the appearance of the new dress for officers, it is not to be denied that it is of serviceable character, and combines the advantages of something approaching invisibility with those of ease and comfort to the wearer. The dress of officers is restricted to the full or ceremonial uniform, the universal service dress for wear at home and abroad, which is that we illustrate, and the mess dress, and a forage cap and frock coat. Gold lace on trousers and brass spurs have been abolished. The cavalry will wear cloth stripes, the Veterinary Department maroon cloth, and in other branches the present undress trousers will be the only uniform. In the Hussars a gold cord as on the tunic will be substituted for the present gold lace and braid on the levee pantaloons.

The general service dress comprises, for home service, a cap, forage, staff pattern, of material to match the service dress, with a wide peak set at a considerable angle, and a brown leather chinstrap. The foreign service hat, which we also illustrate, is of felt, and of the army pattern. The jacket is a special mixture of serge of the same colour as that issued to the men, and is single-breasted, cut as a lounge coat to the waist, where it is fitted, but it is very loose at the chest and shoulders. An expanding pleat runs down the centre of the back, and there is a military skirt to the bottom edge. The jacket is cut low at the front of the neck, and has a turn down (Prussian) collar to fasten with hook and eye. Two cross-patch breast pockets, with a box pleat, and two expanding pockets below the waist with pleats at the sides and a ticket pocket and an inside watch pocket should be ample.

The shoulder-straps of the pattern as for the rank and file. The staff have two broad stripes of red cloth, with half inch serge, light; the cavalry of the line have an edging of a quarter inch yellow cloth : the Royal Artillery a similar edging of dark blue, with a loop of scarlet braid in the centre from the shoulder seam round the upper end of the buttonhole; the Royal Engineers have the same but with the colours reversed : the infantry have a scarlet edging the Army Service Corps, a white edging and the Army Medical Corps have the same distinction, but with a loop of dull cherry braid of the artillery pattern. We shall not give all the other particulars, but have said enough to show the system upon which distinctions are made. There are knickerbocker breeches of tartan, woollen puttles of the spat pattern to match the dress, breeches of Bedford cord, leggings of brown leather, with belical strap and buckle, and brown leather boots, jack spurs of steel, and the Sam Browne belt. Badges are worn on the cap and collar, according to regulations, and badges of rank are carefully indicated. The staff have a badge of metal as on the blue serge frock, and the rank of regimental officers is shown by braiding on the sleeves with narrow drab braid. The 2nd lieutenant has cuffs edged all round, with crow's foot at the point; the lieutenant the same with double lines of braid added mid way between the point and the seams of the sleeve with the crow's foot at the top; the captain has additional double lines, 3ins. long from the crow's foot at the point of the cuff, and a crow's foot at the top; the major has additional double lines; and the Lieutenant-Colonel as for the major, with double lines added to the captain's loop 5ins. long from the top of the crow's foot, and an Austrian knot.—"Army and Navy Gazette."

THE Berlin newspapers are jubilant over the announcement that the British War Office has ordered from a German filter company in Hamburg a large number of filter-cylinders, which are to be introduced into the British Army.

THE forthcoming Special Summer Number of "The Studio" will be devoted to a consideration of the present aspect of the graver's art in Europe and America. The illustrations, which will be very numerous, will include examples of the work of all the leading etchers of the world.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOT BALL AND CRICKET NOTES.

COMING GOLF FIXTURES.

THE FIFTEEN MILES FOOT RACE.

LONDON, APRIL 25TH.

Both the play and the result of the match at the Crystal Palace were disappointing. It seems to be the general impression that Southampton were fortunate in being able to make a draw of the match at almost the last moment, and that on merit the Cup should go to Sheffield United, but to all who are acquainted with the methods of the Southern team it is not surprising that they should turn the scale when the match seemed lost. The game throughout lacked fire, and from the moment that Sheffield scored their leading point, the "Saints" appeared to collapse, and to remain in that condition until they equalised. Then Sheffield's policy of acting on the defensive after their goal was a mistake, and should not have been pursued until (at the very least) two points had been scored.

Of the individual style of play, speaking generally Southampton's forwards were superior, while the half-backs on the Sheffield side were the cleverer. Needham, whose halcyon days have passed, demonstrated beyond doubt that he is still one of the finest players in the football field, and has yet many Cup ties to fight. Of the goalkeepers, Foulke played a more successful game than Robinson, while the backs on both sides did not come up to the mark. Mr. C. B. Fry, it is true, did some excellent work, but he made a good many mistakes. Notwithstanding the greater interest which the final tie attracted this season, Saturday's crowd was smaller by some thousands than that of last year. The total number of admissions—74,479—was, however, enormous. The principal railway companies ran no fewer than eighty excursion trains, bringing to London a total of 40,850. A rough estimate, after allowing for season-ticket holders, puts the gate money at about £3,000, which has to be added to the receipts at the stands and for the ring seats, probably about £1,650. This gives a total of £4,650. The heavy expenses connected with the event fall almost entirely on the Palace authorities, and are, of course deducted before an allowance is made to the Football Association. The latter's share of Saturday's receipts may, however, be placed at about £2,800, this estimate being based upon the figures showing the amounts paid over by the Palace during the seven years the final tie has been played there. The game will be replayed on Saturday next. The fight for the Cup takes the interest out of the League competitions, which, however, contained many matches of importance. In the First Division, Manchester City and Stoke made a draw of their game, which makes the question of who, the teams will be to suffer relegation still more interesting. The situation depends upon the meeting of a Small Heath and notts county in Birmingham, in which to avoid the hand of the executioner the Heathens must be victorious. The following is the first Division table up to date. :—

	Pld.	Wn.	Drn.	Lost.	Pts.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Sunderland	33	18	6	9	42	48	31
Everton	34	17	7	10	41	53	35
Newcastle United	33	14	9	10	37	48	30
Blackburn Rovers	33	15	5	13	35	51	47
Notts Forest	34	13	9	12	35	43	43
Aston Villa	34	13	8	13	34	42	40
Sheffield United	33	13	7	13	33	52	45
Sheffield Wednesday	33	13	7	13	33	46	50
Derby County	32	12	8	12	32	34	38
Bury	33	12	8	13	32	40	38
Bolton Wanderers	33	12	8	13	32	50	51
Wolverhampton Wanderer	34	13	6	15	32	46	57
Notts County	33	14	3	16	31	51	57
Grimsby Town	33	13	5	15	31	42	58
Stoke	34	11	9	14	31	45	55
Liverpool	32	10	10	12	30	39	35
Small Heath	33	11	7	15	29	47	45
Manchester City	34	11	6	17	28	42	53

The members of the Australian team who had left the Omrah at Marseilles on Saturday arrived at the Inns of Court Hotel on Monday. Messrs. Darling, Carter, Armstrong, Hopkins, Duff, and Trumper had spent a few hours in Paris, whilst Messrs. Hill, Jones, and Noble had paid a flying visit to Monte Carlo. Messrs. Gregory, Kelly, Saunders and Howell, with Major and Mrs. Wardill, are coming round in the Omrah. Mr. L. O. S. Poidevin is also one of the party who travelled overland, while Mr. Trumble and his wife arrive in the Oceana. Practice will commence at Lord's on Monday next. Darling is Captain, whilst Trumble is vice-captain, Noble being the other member of the match committee. The colours are green and gold. The season at the Oval opened on Monday with a match between Surrey XII. v. Next Fifteen. Mr. D. L. A. Jephson and Hayward were absent, but the Twelve was fairly representative, while the Fifteen were also strong. Going in first, the seniors compiled 214, the feature being capital batting by Lockwood, Holland, Hayes, and Mr. V. F. S. Crawford. When stumps were drawn the Fifteen had made 124 for twelve wickets. Although played later than usual, the Notts County trial match—First XI. v. XXI. colts and a captain—was not favoured with very fine weather, and owing to the dead ground and soft wicket not much reliance can be placed on the form shown by the Colts, who, in the majority of instances, fell somewhat ready victims to the bowling of Hallam and Anthony. The XXI. made 164. The Eleven lost Iremonger and W. Gunn in the last three-quarters of an hour for a total of 23. The annual meeting of the Essex County Club was held in the pavilion at Leyton yesterday. Mr. C. E. Green presided, and in moving the adoption the report referred to the fact that Mr. A. J. Turner had again been ordered to proceed to South Africa with his regiment, so that he will not be available for the present season; but they had some promising talent, and the team would again be under the captaincy of Mr. H. G. Owen. Carpenter's benefit realised over £700. The balance-sheet showed a decrease in the sum in hand from £634 to £114, and the roll of members had been reduced to 1,763, including 145 ladies.

To-morrow the 26th on the links of the Royal Liverpool Club at Hoylake, there will be held the first representative match between the amateur golfers of England and Scotland. It is an important occasion, scarcely less interesting than the experimental Amateur Championship which took place eighteen years ago under the auspices of the same progressive club. Comment and criticism on the international match have not been wanting. For the most part it has been friendly and appreciative, albeit there was considerable difference of opinion as to whether the issue should be decided by "holes up" or by matches. We may not learn the full composition of the teams until the match has been decided, for the last three places on either side were not to be filled until to-day. On Tuesday, over the same course, the seventeenth Amateur Championship begins. Last year there were 116 competitors, and although the steady increase in the entries year by year is a satisfactory indication of the progress of the royal and ancient game, it renders the tournament somewhat unwieldy and long drawn out. It goes without saying that fully one-half of the players have only the remotest chance of success, yet it would be obviously unwise to adopt any course that would tend to hinder men from sending in their names. The larger the amount received in entrance fees the better will the authorities be able to make satisfactory arrangements for the Championship meeting; moreover, golfers profit by taking part in big tournaments, and after failing for several years in succession, may eventually take the prize. It may, however, be found necessary ere long to adopt some qualifying plan, such as was introduced in the open event several years ago with complete success. At the second tournament of the Professional Golfers' Association, held on the links of the Mid-Surrey Club at Richmond on Wednesday, J. H. Taylor was at the top of his game. His winning score of 147 included a round of 71, being only one stroke above the record of the green, which stands to the credit of Harry Vardon. The Champion was second, and that promising player James Kinnell was placed third, nine strokes behind the winner. Golfers should not fail to read Tom Dunn's "Reminiscences," of which the first instalment appeared in the latest number of Golf Illustrated. They are most interesting. Anent the somewhat vexed question of the introduction of gutta-percha golf balls. Dunn tells us that in 1847 or 1848 the late Sir Thomas Moncrieffe brought from London a piece of gutta-percha and asked Tom Dunn's father, Willie Dunn—a famous character in the annals of the game—to make it into a golf ball. The result was unsatisfactory, The ball would not fly. It came into the hands cf the cadddies, who found that the more it was played with a cut about, the better it travelled, and in this manner was evolved the modern "guttie," which still holds the field against all rivals. Tom Dunn recalls an international professional match, England against Scotland, in which he and Bob Kirk, representing the South were defeated by old Tom and young Tom Morris. The next event of importance of the Amateur Championship is the qualifying competition against bogey in the Parliamentary Handicap; it takes place at Littlestone on May 3. On Monday, the 5th, at Newcastle, county Down, Irish ladies do battle for their Home Championship, and the winner will probably be Miss Rhona Adair, the Present Irish Lady Champion, or one of the Misses Hezlett. The spring meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club is to be held on May 6 and 7, when the Silver Cross and Bombay Medal will be played for; Messrs. Robert Maxwell and Norman Hunter are the respective holders of these prizes. The business meeting of the club will be held, as usual, on the evening of the day which decides the ownership of the Silver Cross.

This week a fifteen males foot race promoted by the Manchester Athletic club for the purpose of reviving interest in a class of foot racing which has rather gone out of fashion in recent years was held at the Follow field Grounds, Manchester. With one or two exceptions the best amateur runners of the present day had promised to take part in the race, and it was thought that there was some prospect of records being broken. The best amateur time on record for fifteen miles is 82min. 15 2-5sec., which was the achievement of S. Thomas at Stamford Bridge in 1892. Great care had been expended upon the track, and it was in excellent condition. The weather, however, was not favourable to the idea of recording-breaking. Indeed, a strong south-easterly wind and occasional showers of rain put anything of the kind out of the question. As a matter of fact the fifteen miles were done in 82min. 41sec., which was nearly half a minute outside Thomas's time. Although the race was, of course, a thoroughly genuine one, it was no secret that the result was regarded as very much of a foregone conclusion. The experts were of opinion that the only possible winner was A. B. Shrubb, of the South London Harriers, who has performed some sensational feats within the last two years, and holds the Southern and National Cross-country and A. A. A. Ten Miles Championships. Agreement was so general upon this point that speculation was concerned chiefly with the question as to who would be the "runner-up." The favourites for this position were, A Aldridge, of the Kent Athletic Club who ran second in the Southern and National Cross-country Championships; W. H. Day, of Derby County, the Midland champion; A. E. Barker, of the Leeds Athletic Club, the Northern one mile champion; and J. T. Rimmer, of Liverpool the Northern two miles champion. The result showed that the experts, as is sometimes the case, were hopelessly wrong. They had all overlooked the claims of F. Appleby, of the Hern Hill Harriers, who possessed no championships whatever but who proved on Saturday to be a veritable "dark horse." When the fourteen competitors toed the line it was seen that Shrubb had secured the inside place, with Rimmer a close neighbour. For the first few laps the men kept fairly well together Shrubb, Barker, Aldridge, and F. W. Webber (Sutton Harriers) being in the van and Appleby very much in the rear. Barker led at the end of the first mile, but Shrubb, it was clear, intended to make the running, and by and by he shot well a head. Soon the field began to taper out, and before the second mile was ended the men were spread, in a sort of irregular procession, over a distance of about half a lap. The procession, was made up of three section.

Shrubb had the first of these all to himself. With his short, steady stride he went along like a yacht under full canvas before the wind. After a preceptible interval, came second section—some half-dozen men, who had not yet abandoned hope of overtaking the champion. The third section was composed of those who must have already realised that they were out of the race, yet were anxious to keep going as long as possible. Now and again, however, a man would drop away from this section and as time went on the tail of the procession took on an attenuated appearance. At 3 1-2 miles Barker disappeared, and half a mile further Rimmer left the race. Others followed suit, and at the end of six miles there were only half-a-dozen men still going. At this point the head began to swallow the tail—that is to say, Shrubb, who was half a lap a head of anybody else, overtook Webber, who had now become the last man. The two paced together for a while, and then Shrubb drew away, only to again overtake Webber (who did not apparently take himself seriously) before very long. At the seventh mile Shrubb was still an easy first, with Aldridge a bad second and Day an equally bad third. Appleby, who had not so far attracted any particular notice, was now observed to be fighting for fourth place with J. Tennant, of West Cheshire. Then Tennant dropped out, and Appleby caught up Day, who, plodding along nearly a lap behind Shrubb had come to be regarded as the probable third. There followed a long and determined struggle between Day and Appleby, but the former, finding the pace too warm, suddenly fell behind and left the track, after completing eleven miles. When the thirteenth mile was entered upon. Appleby, was rapidly coming up with Aldridge who was still about half a lap behind Shrubb. The latter even now was regarded as a easy winner. He had been running with wonderful lsteadiness and appeared to be as confident of success, as ever. One keen-eyed observer in the members' enclosure did indeed point out that the champion's left foot was "going," a sure sign, he said, that the man was getting tired. The general feeling, however, was expressed by an admirer of the champion, who avowed that his favourite had "something up his sleeve" and would "come out all right in the last mile." It was soon apparent that Shrubb had nothing "up his sleeve," and that he was really limp-tired. Appleby first shot ahead of Aldridge, and next, to everybody's surprise, rapidly got in front of the leader, who seemed incapable of making a serious effort to keep abreast with him. At the end of the fourteenth mile Shrubb had not only taken the second place but was clearly in danger of falling into the third. This is what actually happened. When there were only two laps to go, Aldridge overtook him, and thus Shrubb, after apparently having had the race well in hand, finished last of the three. He was half a lap behind Aldridge, who in his turn was 250 yards behind Appleby. Appleby's victory proved a most popular one—all the more popular, perhaps, because it was so utterly unexpected. The winner's time was 82min. 41 4-5sec., Aldridge's was 83min. 27sec. and Shrubb's was 84min. 23sec. At the end of an hour's running, Shrubb who of course was then leading, had covered 11 miles, 210 yards. The record distance for one hour is 11 miles 1,286 yards (H. Watkins at Rochdale in 1899).

ARTISTIC CORONATION PICTURES.

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Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

TERRORISM IN IRELAND.

PROSECUTION OF LEAGUE OFFICIALS.

PARISH PRIESTS AND THE AGITATION.

A Ballymote, Co., Mayo, before a Court under the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, on April 24 Messrs. M. Gormley and P. J. Macdermott were prosecuted for criminal conspiracy. The prosecution, which was invested with particular interest from the fact that it is the first instituted since the recent proclamation of the Government, charged the defendants with having, with others unknown, taken part in a criminal conspiracy to induce and compel a man named John Durkan, not to occupy a certain farm formerly occupied by his brother Thomas.

John Durkan, it seems, took the farm in 1896, since which date he has regularly paid his rent. Towards the end of 1901, a branch of the United Irish League was re-organised in Bunninadden, in the same district. In a very short time this branch commenced to interfere with John Durkan. This interference culminated in a letter which was sent to John Durkan in February last, signed by both defendants as League secretaries, stating that the branch had held a meeting on February 16, the parish priest, Father J. Gunning, presiding, when it was unanimously decided to request John Durkan to give up his brother Tom's land. The result the letter added, was arrived at after due deliberation and John Durkan was advised to give up his holding in order to avert the worry and annoyance which a refusal was sure to occasion. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this ultimatum was demanded, coupled with the intimation that an answer was expected within a given time. The case was not concluded.

A striking indication of the power of the League was witnessed at Roscommon on Wednesday. The tenant interest in a farm at Dooherty, near Roscommon, was put up at auction. The holding contains over 107 statute acres, and brings in a yearly rent of £60. The Kilbride branch of the League decided that Father O'Hara, the parish priest, should bid up to what he considered the value of the farm, with a view to having it divided among the adjoining tenants. The priest attended the sale and Father O'Hara started with a bid of £100. Some silent bids were made by local people to which Father O'Hara objected until the names of the bidders were disclosed. Father O'Hara's final offer of £230 was not accepted, and the farm was withdrawn from sale. The report of the proceedings concluded in these words: "The crowd, which by this time had assumed vast proportions, dispersed, cheering loudly."

RHODES'S DREAMS OF EMPIRE.

HOW HE INSPIRED YOUNG MEN.

Whatever Cecil Rhodes was or did, he possessed one of the chief attributes of men who make their mark—the power of strongly attaching himself to the people with whom he worked. What the secret of this power was may be gathered from the following remarkable extract from a letter written to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" by a young Englishmen at Capetown, just when Rhodes had arrived there after his examination before the Raid Commissioners:—

"It is easy to rail at Cecil Rhodes and to reproach us Colonials with our 'toadying of music-hall heroes' and our 'worship of vulgar success' as you did in your last. But wait till you have met the man before you judge either him or us. The other day he asked about a dozen youngmen here to dine with him, and I was one of the party. We were of all shades of political opinion and critically enough disposed. Many of us felt as strongly condemnatory of the Raid affair as you do yourself. But when we went home that night there was not one of us who was not stirred to the bottom of his soul with some worthy enthusiasm, some dream or ideal of manly endeavour, or who would not have been ready to risk his all in Rhodes's service. That was just his demagogic cleverness, you will say, his art—or artifice—of obtaining popularity. Well, whatever it was, to my mind to be able thus to move other men is great. He did not excuse orpity or praise himself; he seldom referred to what hadhapp ened before the commission, but when he did his tone was—I am a terrible sinner, and you all know it. I've made a mess of things and I deserve all I've got and more. But don't be too hard upon me, you young men who have never been tried. Give me a chance and wait a bit. I shall do something yet—in Rhodesia.'"

"In blunt, frank language," continues the letter, "but with great clearness and definiteness, he poured out his hopes, plans, dreams for the future, not as if they were 'his' only, but as if they belonged to us all, and it was we rather than he who were to realise them. It was: 'You young fellows, on whom the making of South Africa depends, how I envy you your fresh starts? What wouldn't I do if I were you!' Yet he never harangued or dictated or let it appear that it was he who originated everything, propounding the riddles and giving the answers in one. He made us feel that we were all thinking things out for ourselves and that he wanted to get at our candid opinion. We were all nobodies, young and inexperienced, and our views and criticisms must have been of the crudest; but whenever he propounded any scheme he would turn to us and ask (as if he were keen on an answer), 'Now, what do you think of that? Will it work?' That was flattery, perhaps the subtlest of all flatteries, coming from a man in his position to our insignificance. But he used it not to warp our judgments about his own failings and make us exonerate him, but to give us an inspiring belief in ourselves and a senre of responsibility. He seemed all the time to be saying to us appealingly, 'See; you may do better than I?' And the public spirit that was slumbering in some of us has been oused up by him, I believe, in a way that will ast."

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A mass meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Pietermaritzburg and others was held at the Hindu School, Maritzburg, on Saturday, the 29th March, says "The Colonial Indian News". There was a very good attendance, and the hall was so crowded that many were obliged to stand on the footpath. Mr. P. S. Aiyar was proposed to take the chair. The chairman, in explaining the object of that meeting, said that in the Indian question in Natal was becoming more and more serious. Not a day passed without adding an item of grievance to that which existed before. He recounted the number of laws that have been passed particularly to impede the prosperity of the Indians. He explained in pathetic tones the unhappy and wretched life that Indentured Indians were compelled to lead in consequence of a system of Immigration of which the Government of India has been the cause. In his opinion the existing and growing evil could be remedied if they all endeavoured to bring pressure on the Government of India to put a stop to Immigration to Natal. He concluded that it was time for them to bring to the notice of the Home Government their disabilities and grievances, and if they failed to do so, then he assured the audience that the date was not far distant when they would greatly repent for their past inaction.

Many other speakers expressed their views of the question, and it was unanimously resolved to appoint a Committee composed of seven members to compile a detail statement of the grievances and the following gentlemen were chosen to form the Committee:—Chairman, Mr. P. S. Aiyar, Members; Messrs. Amod Bayat, John Thomas, Vriddachalam Pillay, Joe Ramasamy Pillay, and two Mahomedan gentlemen. Before the meeting dispersed, a resolution was unanimously passed, audience standing, thanking the journal "India" and the British Committee of the Indian National Congress for their sincere and disinterested endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed Indians in South Africa.

THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN NICARAGUA.

OVER 100 SOLDIERS KILLED.

New York, April 21.—A telegram from Managua (Nicaragua) gives the following details regarding the explosion at the military barracks at that place:—

A large two-storey barracks, situated in the centre of the city, was reduced to fragments. Between 100 and 200 officers and soldiers were killed. Besides these, a number of soldiers and others were injured, and many adjacent houses were damaged or wrecked.

President Zelaya was at the time away from the capital at Masaya, but he returned hurriedly and published a statement attributing the explosion to conspirators, and saying that tons of dynamite were stored in the barracks, in addition to gunpowder. Many, fearing the burning buildings contained more dynamite, fled to the suburbs, but they are now returning. The damage was estimated at 5,000,000 pesos.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FAR EAST.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Writing on April 18, the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says:—Complaints are made in the German Press of the unfair treatment which, as it is alleged, has recently been meted out to the Germans in China owing to Anglo-Japanese intrigues. The facts, as reported, are as follows:—Owing to the exertions of the German shipping companies, the Chinese Government was induced to consent to the inclusion in the treaty by which the relations between China and the Powers were defined of a clause providing for the regulation of the Whang-pu River. The enforcement of the terms of this agreement was to be entrusted to an international board of control sitting in Shanghai and consisting of 16 members, to be elected as follows:—Two members of the Consular Corps, two member of the General Chamber of Commerce, two representatives of the interests of the shipping companies and one representative of each country having a total yearly trade of more than 200,000 tons in Shanghai, Wusung, and the other ports on the Whang-pu; the Taotai of Shanghai and the Commissioner of Customs are to be "ex officio" members of the board. The voting took place in March, and resulted in the election of four Englishmen, three Chinese (including apparently, the Taotai of Shanghai and the Commissioner of Customs), two Frenchmen, two Americans, and two Japanese, one German, one Dane, and one Belgian.

Owing to a coalition between the English and the Japanese, the Germans were prevented from securing any of the four seats allotted to the shipping companies and the Chamber of Commerce, in spite of the fact that German trade is next to British, the most important in the river. It is regarded as peculiarly unfair that neither of the representatives of the shipping companies should be a German, since of the 39 firms entitled to a vote, 15 are English, 12 German, seven Japanese, two American, one French, one Russian, and one Danish and since, moreover, among the 12 German firms are some of the greatest shipping companies in Germany including the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American line, and the Hamburg-American-Yang line.

In commenting on the incident, Berliner Neueste Nachrichten observes:—

In view of the position occupied by German trade in Shanghai and of the importance of German shipping in the Yang-tse, it was felt certain outside English and Japanese circles that at least one German would be elected as a member of the board. Owing to an Anglo-japanese coalition this has been prevented, so that the nation whose commerce is after that of Great Britain, are the most important in the Yang-tse is represented on the board by one member only whose delegation could not be prevented, inasmuch as he was appointed by the Government in virtue of the terms of the treaty of peace. This method of procedure has not only aroused lively and justifiable indignation in German circles in Shanghai, but is also strongly disapproved of by French journals in China. It is the more unfair since, as the Ostasiatische Lloyd points out, the committee of the Chamber of Commerce had orignally expressed its readiness to elect a German. Our friends on the other side of the Channel can hardly be so naive as to feel suprised if such incidents call forth in Germany feelings the reverse of friendly.

The Berlin correspondent of the "New York Herald" states that owing to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the German East Asiatic Squadron is to be permanently increased in size. Orders are being sent to German battlecraft cruising in distant waters to immediately join the fleet in the Far East, in order to preserve the prestige of Germany in the Celestial Empire, and particularly in the Yang-tse Valley and other prolific trade centres.

There are bitter protests by German merchants against the alleged lack of German representation in Shanghai and the Yang-tse Valley. The great shipping firms, such as the North German Lloyd and others who do trade with China, complain about the present state of affairs, and say that German trade is falling off in China owing to supremacy of British influence in the Celestial kingdom.

In consequence of these complaints and the reports of new uprisings among the natives, the German Marine Department has seized the opportunity to advocate the complete reorganisation of the Imperial Navy in foreign waters, and particularly the need of a strong fleet in the Far East. Within a month or so several newly completed cruisers will be placed in service, two of which will be commissioned to Asiatic waters.

It is further stated that Germany is seeking to cooperate with the United States of America in carrying out a Chinese policy to counteract the effect of the recent alliance.

CHINA.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Times" says it is stated on good authority that "as a result of the recent interview between Lord Lansdowne and a deputation from the Manchester and Blackburn Chambers of Commerce and other associations the British Government is considering the advisability of modifying Sir J. L. Mackay's instructions as to treaty revision and of withdrawing from the attempt to assist China to introduce the urgently needed reforms in internal taxation, contenting itself with certain half measures, involving an increase in the transit duty, in return for minor concessions which have been already agreed upon in principle by the Chinese commissioners in accordance with Article 11 of the Protocol. Such a shortsighted policy would be viewed with regret by the leading British merchants in China. A recent meeting of the China Association Committee, the members of which are representative of the principal British interests, endorsed, with one dissentient, Sir J. L. Mackay's proposals.'

RUSSIAN TRADE IN MANCHURIA.

The Stock Exchange Committee at Vladivostock, the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" states, has addressed a petition to the Russian Ministry of Finance suggesting that a Customs cordon should be stationed on the land route to Manchuria and Corea. The committee maintain that unless this course be adopted the trade of the Amur district cannot be prevented from falling into the hands of foreign merchants who would constantly threaten Russian commerce from the free ports on the Yellow Sea.' It is adduced in support of the petition that so long as there was no railway the imports coming by way of the Yellow Sea reached that territory through Vladivostock and Blagovestchensk. Now, however, it was flooded with duty-free goods that were transported by railway from Port Arthur; indeed there was a regular inundation of English and American contraband articles in the Amur district, while increasing quantities of the Japanese lucifer matches are being disposed of in Machuria. According to the petitioners, Government restrictions alone could check the stream of foreign goods into Manchuria, which had rendered Russian competition almost impossible.

COLONEL MARCHAND.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on April 18:—Col. Marchand reached Paris this morning, and was met at the station by Major Baratier. The Nationalists had counted on Col. Marchand's arrival at the Northern Railway Station yesterday afternoon, and 1,500 or 2,000 persons assembled there towards four o'clock to welcome him, but they waited in vain, for the Colonel had broken his journey at Cologne.

A Paris journal stated that when Col. Marchand was in Berlin the Emperor invited him to the Royal Castle, but that the French officer excused himself on the ground of his approaching departure. The "North German Gazette" describes this statement as a pure fable, and adds:

His Majesty, we are informed, only learned yesterday at Hanover, through Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee to whom Col. Marchand had paid a visit there, that the Colonel had also been in Berlin on his homeward journey from St. Petersburg.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard, writing on April 21, said:—

It is likely that, before long, Col. Marchand will be made the object of a great manifestation at Bourg, the chief town of his natal Department, the Ain. After his return to France from Fashoda, certain societies of that town and of the department opened a subscription, with the object of offering Major Marchand, as he was then, souvenir of his memorable travel across Africa. Such a large sum was collected that it was decided to present Major Marchand, with a map of Africa in enamel, with his route from the Atlantic Coast to the Red Sea indicated by precious stones. This present is said to be a masterpiece of Serves enamel on silver, constellated with diamonds and rubies, surmounted by the arms of Bourg at a crown. Circumstances, independent of the will of the Subscription Committee, have, till now, prevented the presentation of this souvenir but it is thought an early opportunity will be found to place it in our Marchand's hands at a public ceremony.

The Paris journal contains an interesting interview with Col. Marchand which took place in the train between St. Quentin and Paris. On the situation in China, Col. Marchand said:—

I believe that China is definitely mastered. I do not say that local riots and insurrections will not break out from time to time but I do not believe that Europe will ever need to begin over again the efforts which it has just made. The yellow peril is a myth, a phantom that has finally vanished. Not everything is bad in Chinese social life; far from it, Chinese society seems to me to have an excellent basis in the family spirit and even in municipal organisations, but besides this, there is nothing. China will never be dangerous until she has an administration a hierarchical organisation. She is a gigantic body without spinal column or nervous system, and is incapable of obeying a single impulse. If a yellow Napoleon were to arise he would find soldiers. The Chinese are already good soldiers and brave, but where would the yellow Napoleon find his officers and an administration?

Asked as to the English in China, Col. Marchand said:—

The English officers are perfect, excellent, but the Indian troops, the Sikhs, are quite without value. During the entire occupation, without the officers of the two armies having done anything to encourage these tendencies, the French and German soldiers constantly fraternised. I note the fact, but do not seek to explain it. Perhaps the Germans who serve in our Foreign Legion and the Alsatians and Lorrainers served at first as go-betweens. As to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, it may be said that, if effective, it gives England an army in the Far East, and this is a matter of no slight importance. The Japanese appeared to me to be very brave and well disciplined, and their army was perfectly organised. Japan is a force, but an army of 50,000 Japanese in Manchuria would not be the equivalent of a Russian army. The Japanese generals are still wanting in a knowledge of strategical movements.

Col. Marchand then eulogised the Russian troops in Eastern Siberia, and spoke of the organisation of the barrack life. On Russian Asia and its future, Col. Marchand had much to say. "An intense civilisation will soon blossom in the regions, formerly almost deserted."

THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, April 29 "(Reuter),"—General Smith has arrived here to attend the Court of Inquiry ordered by the Government in Washington into the general conduct of affairs in Samar. He says that the officers and men under his command have had to face difficulties insurmountable, hardships almost unberable, and treachery unequalled in the history of warfare. And theyhad acted under the circumsstances with the greatest forbarance "War in a place like Samar," observes the General, "is not a pleasure trip, but stern reality, and I doubt whether any nation in the world could have acted equally well."

New York, April 21.—A despatch received here from Manila states that a court-martial has been ordered to be held on General Smith, who was in command of the troops in Samar, owing to the developments in Major Waller's trial. General Smith is charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT HACKNEY DOWNS.

TRAIN PARTIALLY WRECKED.

LOSS OF LIFE.

MANY PASSENGERS INJURED.

A lamentable railway accident occurred shortly before eight o'clock, Friday morning April 25 on the Great Eastern line at Hackney Downs Station, resulting in loss of life, while a number of passengers were more or less seriously injured. The first reports gave the number of injured as 20, but subsequent information unfortunately shows that the casualties greatly exceed this estimate. The train to which the accident happened was the 7.3 from Hoe-street, Walthamstow, commonly known as the last "threepenny train." It was travelling over the bridge, when the axle of a third class carriage close to the engine, broke. This caused the coach to jump the line and crash into the near side of the bridge. The carriage was thrown at right angles across both sets of metals, and the two following carriages, which were crowded ran into it and were wrecked, the debris completely blocking the permanent way. The bridge girders, which rise to a height of over five feet, pierced the sides of the carriages with a crunching sound, tearing away the doors, smashing the glass into tiny fragments, and forcing huge pieces of wreckage high into the air, whence they fell into the roadway beneath. The platform adjoining the girders was uninjured, but the permanent way was torn up for over 20 yards, and the rails were bent and twisted into fantastic shapes.

A correspondent who witnessed the accident states that its serious nature became evident from the heartrending screams of the passengers in the colliding carriages. With every promptitude the railway staff rendered all possible aid to the imprisoned passengers. Railway and police ambulances were speedily requisitioned, and the injured received first aid at the hands of the company's ambulance staff.

A sad spectacle was witnessed outside the station, as the injured were driven to the German Hospital at Dalston in all sorts of conveyances, lent by tradespeople and others in the neighbourhood. The German Hospital accommodated as many of the cases as possible, and others were taken, elsewhere. Several serious cases at once presented themselves to the notice of the rescuers, including those of one man who had lost a foot and a boy who had had both legs cut off.

It was at first hoped that the disaster had been unattended by loss of life, but our correspondent informs us that in two of the cases removed to the German Hospital—A man and a woman—death had supervened. The woman had been dreadfully crushed. There were several cases of fractured arms, while one man sustained shocking injuries to the head.

When the news reached Liverpool-street Station there was much excitement, the first information received at the terminus being rather vague. It was known that the line was blocked, and that the trains were running via Stratford. Large crowds of people waited for the arrival of the passengers.

The superintendent of the line was speedily on the scene, and until the metals could be cleared, Hackney Downs trains were not being run further than Bethnal Green. Meanwhile a breakdown gang was busily engaged in clearing the debris.

During the morning, melancholy groups gathered round Hackney Downs Station, and also outside the Amherst-road Bridge, where the wreck of the train could be seen, and also outside the gates of the German Hospital at Dalston, where the serious cases lie. Others less injured have been removed to their homes.

An Exchange Company's telegram states that 32 injured persons have been detained at the German Hospital, those suffering from minor injuries, after receiving attention, being sent to their homes.

LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED.

In connection with the two deaths reported, the man, from papers found upon him, is believed to be named Gradley, a Hearts of Ook membership card discovered in his pocket bearing this name. The unfortunate fellow, who was extricated from the debris seriously hurt, succumbed on the way to hospital. The woman was Jessie Schultze (39), of 39, Cromer-road, Walthamstow, who succumbed to her injuries after admission to the hospital. She is otherwise described as Jessie O'Brien.

The following are the names of those who were seriously injured and are detained in the hospital:—

Richard Nixon (44), of 75, Collard-road, Walthamstow, injuries to leg.

Wm. Crisp (22), blacksmith, of 19, Haroldson-road Walthamstow, broken leg.

Wm. Richardson, of 45, Valetta-road, fractured. leg.

S. Judd, of 111, Fulbourne-road, Walthamstow leg amputated.

F. Blake, of 122 Clacton-road leg amputated.

Wm. Mullen (40) of 235 Wood street Waltham stow, injuries slight.

Henry Aldous 118 Beulah road Walthams tow, injury to leg.

H. Nelson of 43 Robert road Walthamstow bruises to side.

Annie Lucas (44), of 79, Lea-road, Wood-street, Walthamstow, injuries slight.

Frank Branch, 2, Dyson-terrace, Edmonton.

The following were allowed to proceed to their homes after treatment:—Christopher Eaders, Thomas Hinstrick, George James, Gustav Dittcatt, Samuel James, Henry Dicks, Walter Doyle, J. W. Tabits, Alfred Farmer, Charles Alvers, John Evans, John Mack, and a man named Howley.

In addition to the above a number of slightly injured were attended to at the scene of the accident, and proceeded on their way.

At the hospital the services of a large staff of surgeons were engaged for some hours, while outside the institution groups of persons stood about discussing the accident. There was a continual procession of inquirers to the accident ward in quest of the names of the unfortunate sufferers. Where the hospital authorities had been unable to obtain these, the inquirers were allowed to enter the accident ward, and there were pathetic scenes in connection with the recognition of friends.

THE GUATEMALA EARTHQUAKE.

A New York telegram, dated April 22nd, says:—The "Herald's" Guatemala correspondent telegraphs that the whole country was shaken at short intervals between half-past eight on Friday evening and eight o'clock on Sunday night. Numerous fires followed the earlier shocks, and the whole population was thrown into a state of panic. The towns of Patzum and Mazatenango have been destroyed. Terrific thunderstorms accompanied the first shocks. Another telegram received here from Guatemala City states that the towns of Solola, Nahuala, Amatitlan, Santa Lucia, and San Juan have been badly damaged. The town of Quezaltenago has been obliterated, fire adding to the horror of the disaster. According to this telegram 200 persons, mostly women, were killed, and many more were injured. Three churches in Guatemala City were slightly damaged. The Government are relieving the sufferers.

THE WORLD'S COALING RECORD.

On his Majesty's first-class cruiser Terrible, belonging to the China Squadron, a new world's record for the coaling of warships was recently made. The operations lasted nine and a half hours, and in that time no less than 2,500 tons of coal were got into her bunkers.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the last monthly meeting of the executive committee of the London Diocesan Board of Education, the Bishop of London being in the chair:—

The executive committee of the London Diocesan Board of Education, having carefully examined the provisions of the Education Bill, consider that, in the main, it deals effectively with the question of national education. They are, however, of opinion that the permissive character of the Bill greatly impairs its usefulness, and they regret the absence of any provision for affording facilities in all public elementary schools for the instruction of children in the religious belief of their parents. The committee trust that the Bill will be pressed forward at once and become law during the present session, since the failure of another education measure would give rise to a widespread feeling of disappointment, and they note with satisfaction the pledge that the case of London will be dealt with early in the next session of parliament.

The special committee appointed by the Wesleyan Conference at its last meeting to consider any Education Bill brought in by the Government, this session met on April 22 at Wesley's Chapel, London, on the call of the President who presided. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes moved a resolution to the effect that the committee would have been glad to support any educational measure which really secured a unified, fully organised, and efficient system of national education, primary, technical, and secondary, but condemned the measure now before Parliament, on the following grounds:—

1. Because, while it prepares the way for the total abolition of School Boards, it proposes an Education Committee which is in no sense directly representative of, or responsible to, the ratepayers. 2 Because, while it provides that the entire cost of maintenance of the Voluntary schools shall be borne by the rates and the taxes, the increased grant of public money is unaccompanied by any really "adequate and representative public management." 3. Because the proposals of the Bill which are offered as a remedy for the injustice from which our people suffer, especially in rural districts, would prove in most cases illusory and educationally mischievous, while they would encourage the multiplication of Denominational schoools, maintained out of the public funds without adequate and representative public management, instead of "Christian Unsectarian schools. 4 Because in addition to these reasons, the Bill offers no promise of increased educational efficiency and progress. The limited rating power for higher education (which will in future include much that has hitherto been paid for out of the Elementary School Fund) and the permissive nature of the Bill destroy all hope of an adequate provision of secondary education, especially since the education authorities will be compelled to provide additional funds out of the rates for the maintenance of elementary schools. The multiplication of bodies concerned with the management of elementary scools, and the relaxation of the means at present existing for compelling the education authorities to fulfil their duty, are equally unfavourable to the efficiency of elementary education.

The Rev. Dr. Waller, Secretary of the Education Committee, moved the following as an amendment:—

The committee is of opinion that the co-ordination and improvement of education in all its branches is of urgent national importance, and approves the principle of the Education Bill, by which elementary secondary, and technical education will be placed under local authorities, in sufficiently wide areas, and also the manner in which the authorities are to be constituted, but the committee is strongly of opinion that the permissive clause should be taken out of the Bill. The committee approves the provision in the Bill under which local authorities are to maintain and keep efficient all public elementary schools within their respective areas, but, having regard to the resolution of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, that there should be no increased grant of public funds, either from the local rates or from the imperial taxes, to denominational schools, unless that increased grant is accompanied by adequate and representative public management, the committee is of opinion that the Bill should be amended so that local authorities shall be required to appoint such persons as they think fit to be additional managers, being not less than one-third of the whole number of managers, and not merely that the local authorities shall have the right of appointing such persons as they think fit to be additional managers.

On a division being taken on the amendment, 22 voted for and 44 against. Mr. Hugh Price Hughes's resolutions were then put and carried, 49 voting for and 23 against. It was decided to forward copies to Mr. Balfour, to the President and Secretary of the Board of Education, and to the Methodist members in the House of Commons.

The Liberation Society's executive committee are issuing to their correspondents and agents throughout the country, with a summary of the provisions of the Education Bill and a statement of objections, a circular urging the necessity for adopting means for preventing the adoption of the Bill. The committee state that the educational interests of the nation have not for a whole generation been so imperilled as they are by the present measure. An influential section of the supporters of the Established Church have always been hostile to the Education Act of 1870, and they have found willing allies in the present Government, and, to some extent, even in the Education Department. They now think that the time has come for destroying the best features of the system which has been in operation for more than 30 years, for diminishing popular control over the schools of the nation, and for securing the complete ascendency of sectarianism in every department of national education.

To a description of the measure is added the statement that, "bad as the measure is in its present form, and incapable of satisfactory amendment, its supporters are insisting on making its adoption, as regards elementary education, compulsory instead of optional—a change which will greatly aggravate the evils certain to follow the passing of the Bill." Suggestions for the conduct of the agitation are also given.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a letter in which Dr. J. G. Glover criticised the Education Bill from the stand point of loyal Liberal Unionism, defends the measure, as providing for the first time a single local authority for the superintendence and provision of both elementary and secondary education. He holds that sectarian jealousy, and not a desire for educational efficiency, is the prime factor in the present agitation against the Bill. He is satisfied that the system of complete separation between religious and secular education has no chance of success; points out that a certain popular representative element in the management of voluntary schools is secured by the Bill; and urges that, whatever may be its defects, the promoters have been mainly actuated by a sincere desire to simplify, co-ordinate, and develop our educational system.

GETTING GOLD FROM SEA-WATER.

At South Hayling, in Hampshire, a Mr. Snell has put up a plant to extract gold from sea-water.

On visiting the island an "Express" representative inspected the workings. There is a large pond of an acre and a half in extent, which fills and empties itself through a specially constructed dyke at every rise and fall of the tide.

On the banks of this marine pond the inventor of sea gold mining has made concrete baths, and over a mysterious tunnel running from the pond to the bank, a large workshop has been erected, where, it is claimed, an automatic apparatus is in operation extracting gold from the sea-water.

The process is jealously guarded, and none of the natives of Hayling Island have the least idea what goes on inside the closed doors of the laboratory.

A gentleman with whom the inventor is staying, said Mr. Snell, is highly satisfied with the results, and he believes two or three grains of gold per ton of water is the average yield.

MR. SEDDON AND THE MAORIS.

SEVERE NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

In reference to Mr. Seddon's denial of his speech concerning Maoris and the South African war, the "Wellington Post," in an article asks:—"If the speech was never uttered how came it that it was published in the colony without question or contradi ction? Its author dared to resort to a denial of what he knew would cover him with shameful confusion. Mr. Seddon reported to most shameless mendacity to discredit the journalists of this country in order to escape some of the consequences of his own wrongdoing in the past. For ourselves we are in honour bound to repel the slander of the Premier and, in doing so, we have no hesitation in stigmatizing his denial of the Papawie speech as a statment alike base and mendacious."

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	15,500,000
2 Rmitted from 1st April 1902 to 19th April 1902	970,982
3 Balance to be remitted from 20th April 1902 to 31st March 1903	15, 29,008

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Dr. Ellicott, the Bishop of Gloucester has attained the great age of eighty-three years. He was born, the son of a Rutlandshire clergyman, twenty-nine days before the late Queen, and after going to St. John's, Cambridge, was ordained at the time of the most acute crisis in the Oxford Movement. He gave early signs of New Testament scholarship, and when the Revision Committee was appointed there was a general consensus of opinion that Dr. Ellicott should be chairman, as of course he was. He became Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1863—he is the last of the Palmerstonian prelates—and has lived to see a division of the diocese and the restoration of Bristol as a separate See. The Bishop has taken little part in controversial questions, but he did tilt against Mr. Joseph Arch during the agricultural labourers' agitation.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, the High Steward of the Court, is to hold on April 29 a Court Leet for the ancient Manor of the Savoy. This manor is roughly represented by the space enclosed between two parallel lines drawn from Temple Bar and the Hotel Cecil to the river at right angles to the Strand. The manor is of peculiar interest inasmuch as it has formed ever since the beginning of the fourteenth century the richest possession of the Duchy of Lancaster, of which, curiously enough, it forms part. It derives its name from Earl of Savoy, who gave it to the monks of the Great St. Bernard in Savoy. They established a priory here and at Hornchurch in Essex in the thirteenth century.

Subsequently the Priory became a Royal palace, and was plundered by Wat Tyler's mob, who were indignant at the shelter it afforded to John of Gaunt, the friend of Wycliffe. Here, too, Chaucer wrote some of his poems and Henry VII. established an hospital. Under Charles II. it was the scene of the Savoy Conference which revised the Litany; and it can number Fuller among its lecturers and the poet Cowley among its masters. James II. established a Jesuit school on the spot, and William III. by way of counterblast, made it a place of refuge for poor Protestants. The chapel, which is still under the patronage of the Duchy, is all that remains to indicate the historical association of the neighbourhood.

The Rev. W. F. Moulton, speaking the other day in Somerset shire, gave some facts about the work of revision which are probably new to many people. Bishop Ellicott first became convinced of the need of the work being undertaken, but thought he could not enlist popular sympathy for it, and he got Bishop Wilberforce to bring the subject before the Canterbury Convocation in 1870, with the result that the committee was decided on. Dr. Ellicott went to the late Dr Moulton (the Rev. W. F. Moulton's father) for help in selecting members. This fact was never known to anyone, it is said till after Dr. Moulton's death, but the Bishop has confirmed its accuracy in a conversation since with the son.

This is the heading of a leading article in the British Weekly, in which some of the Rev. Dr. T. K. Cheyne's recent writings and the "Encyclopædia Biblica," which he edits, are discussed. Says our contemporary:—The principle of Dr. Cheyne's criticism, so far as we can deduce it, is that all statementss in the Old Testament and in the New Testament as we have them are, to say the least, probably false. "Dr. Cheyne," we are also told, "is now, as regards the Christian religion and its documents practically a Nihilist, and if he is to give us a fresh sensation in his next volume, as he probably will, we see nothing for it but that he should disavow Theism—a short and simple step.

R. T. writes: On an old engraving giving the horoscope of the great Protector, it is stated that he was born on April 24th, 1599, 15th. 46m. p. m. corresponding to 3hr. 46min. a. m. of the 25th, the horoscopist naturally using astronomical time, which began for the day at our mid-day.

Complaints are continually being made of the disastrous effect the Primrose Day craze is having on the little wild flower from which it takes its name. In a woodland not far from London, which used to be yellow with primroses every spring, a writer in "Country life" says this year he could succeed only in discovering one or two estrays. These, curiously enough, were flowering in the crowns of rotting pollards. But every year one has to go farther and farther out of London to see primroses growing wild, and it is to be hoped the next craze of the kind will be for some garden plant, one that poor gardeners can make a living by cultivating. The destruction of common wild flowers appears to be always on the increase, far more so than that of the rarer species which escape the notice of those who go for huge quantities to sell.

Much surprise, according to the "British Weekly," has been caused by the announcement that the Committee of the Wesleyan Theological Institution have not nominated Dr. Agar Beet for reappointment as Professor at Richmond College. It is understood that the Committee were influenced in their decision by doctrinal reasons connected with Professor Beet's books on "The Last Things" and "The Immortality of the Soul." The view taken by Dr. Beet himself is that the action of the Committee is an attempt to prohibit in the Wesleyan Church the discussion of minor doctrines on which opinions differ.

Witty anecdotes are occasionally credited to the Jews, but, according to a writer in "Chambers's Journal" for May, "the Jews possess in a remarkable degree the quality of humour and subtlety in narrative generally of a biting or droll nature." A number of specimens are given. Some concern Disraeli, the best, perhaps, being that relating to the late Lord Rosslyn. "What can we do with Rosslyn?" Disraeli once asked of a colleague. "Make him Master of the Buckhounds as his father was," suggested the latter. "No," replied the Premier; "he swears far too much for that. We will make him High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland."

As we announced some time ago the University of Oxford proposes to celebrate in October next the tercentenary of the opening of the Bodleian Library. The commemoration ceremonies will take place on October 8 and 9, and a very large and distinguished attendance of delegates from all parts of the world is expected at Oxford for the occasion. The Bodleian Library was actually founded in 1598, but it was not opened till 1602 by Sir Thomas Bodley, who died in 1612. It contains over 500 000 volumes.

Among the number of interesting will-cases submitted to the courts of law for settlement must be counted the one which is now in the hands of the Berlin legal authorities. The facts are these. A private gentleman, living at Berlin, had for many years been known as very rich and very "crancky." He had a large number of relations, but lived in absolute solitude, being possessed of the idea that anyone approaching him was after the money. The old man died a few weeks ago, and his kith and kin not unnaturally looked forward to the opening of the will. The document was found to consist of two sentences: "Every one of my relations who does not attend my funeral to receive a legacy of 300 marks (£15). The rest of my money is disposed of in a codicil which is not to be opened till after my funeral." Thus forewarned the mourning relatives remained unrepresented with the exception of the old man's housekeeper, a distant relative. When the codicil was read, it appeared that the whole of the remaining fortune was to go to the relative who had been willing to forgo the legacy in order to pay the last honour to the dead. Perhaps it is not astonishing that the unfortunate legatees are now trying to contest the legality of the document.

Many stories are told of the Rothschilds. A young fop who paid one of the celebrated Jewish bankers a visit was so proud of his set of malachite sleeve-buttons that he foolishly insisted on exhibiting them to his host. The latter looked at them, and then remarked, "Yes, it is a pretty stone; I have always liked it. In the next room I have a mantelpiece made of it." The wife of one of the Rothschilds lived to be ninety-eight. On her deathbed she said to her medical attendant, "Oh doctor, can you do anything for me?" "Nothing, madam," he replied "I cannot make you young again." "No," she added, "I do not want that. I should like to live to grow old."

The grandfather of the present Lord [illegible]child made a practice of employing a [illegible] to drive him round on his busines[illegible] man liberally but not lavishly, [illegible] also occasionally employed the [illegible] invariably gave a substantial [illegible] the fare. This difference puz[illegible] time, till eventually he plucke[illegible] to ask the elder Rothschild [illegible] always paid more than h[illegible] Rothschild replied, "my son [illegible] have a rich father; I haven't [illegible]

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

As it is only comparatively recently that mounted infantry have been officially recognised by the authorities, we may be excused for not having come to a decision as to the best way of arming them or even of employing them. The present war, in which they have been so largely employed however, has taught us some lessons which we should turn to profit. It has been hitherto held that they should be simply infantry armed as such, provided with rapid means of locomotion, and their value in this respect is undoubted. One fact however we have ignored, namely, that when in the saddle they are as helpless against mounted men who charge them as artillery limbered up. In both cases they require an escort who shall deal with mounted men who charge home. To artillery an escort of infantry or cavalry is almost invariably assigned when the guns are at all isolated. Mounted infantry are however supposed to be able to take care of themselves. In the Transvaal there have been of late instances of a melee in which the Boers either by dint of superiority in numbers or greater skill in firing from the saddle, or from both causes combined, have overpowered our men. It may be said that if our mounted infantry are cool and skilled marksmen, they can by dismounting, bid defiance even to a number of horsemen in excess of their own strength. When our mounted infantry find however their ranks broken they cannot fight effectively on foot. Besides, if they quit the saddle whilst the enemy remain mounted, the latter have it in their power to get on their flanks or even rear. Once more, say that our mounted infantry are ordered to retire before an enemy in superior numbers who is pressing them closely, it is evident that our man would feel more cool and confident if they possessed some sort of weapon effective at close quarters, and thus be in a position to dismount if deemed advisable and make use of their rifles. The question arises. What should that weapon be ? in our opinion the choice lies between a revolver and a long sword-bayonet with a triangular blade capable of being used either as a sword or when attached to the rifle as a lance. That however a mounted infantryman should be provided with something more than a rifle is to our thinking most desirable.—"Broad"

The cost of the Belleville boilers purchased by the French Navy in the last years, during which this type had to compete with the cylindrical boilers, works out at £27 10s. to £35 12s. per square foot of grate area, with an average of £32. The Niclausse boilers of the £32. The cost of the d'Allest boilers was slightly Friant were paid higher ; it varied between £27 10s. of first cost and £38 10s., with an average of £33 1s. The question could not, therefore, influence the choice of one type rather than any of the others. The cost of cylindrical boilers at the same period was ; £29 15s. for return-tube single or double ended boilers ; £48. 8s. for through tube boilers of the French Admiralty pattern, and £52-15s, for boilers on the locomotive type. The comparison, under this head, is favourable to the water-tube boilers. In taking the work per square foot in grate area, the water-tube boilers become dearer, by one quarter, than the return-tube boilers ; but they remain cheaper, by one-tenth, than the Admiralty type, which type had almost entirely superseded of late years the return tube boilers. The prices of water-tube boilers paid by the French Admiralty since the abandonment of the cylindrical type are of special interest. These prices vary to a large extent. Thus, the Belleville boilers of the "Sully" cost £44 15s. per square foot of grate area, and £53 10s. for the Victor Hugo ; the Niclausse boilers for the Gloire and Conde cost £45 12s.; and for the Leon Gambetta, £54. For the Du Temple boilers of the Dunois and Lahire were paid £64 15s., and for the large ones for the montcalm £66. 16s. All these figures are once for the boilers fitted with their accessories, the cost of which enters in the prices for about 37 per cent. The economical sid of the question depends upon the duration of the boilers, and a decision on this point must be left for a later date as regards the water-tube types.—

An excellent movement has been set on foot to provide a club for the Colonial troops who will be on duty in London during the Coronation. They will number some 2,500, and will be stationed for three weeks in and about the metropolis, where they mostly will be strangers in the land. It is intended to establish this club in Dover Street, Piccadilly, and to provide comfortable reading-rooms, writing, smoking, and billiard rooms, with a restaurant and a certain amount of sleeping accommodation. Free membership will be open to the whole of the Colonial contingents, but refreshments will be charged for at moderate rates. The Mother-country, as has been well said, owes a debt of deep gratitude to her gallant Colonials, and it is to be hoped that a liberal response will be made to the appeal for the necessary funds (some £3,000) to properly install the club. The War Minister, the Colonial Secretary, and many prominent and distinguished people cordially support the enterprise. Donations should be sent to Miss Violet Brooke-Hunt, 45 Albert Gate (hon. secretary) ; Sir Arthur Birch, K.C.M.G., 1 Old Burlington Street (hon. treasurer) ; or J. Parker Smith, Esq., M. P., 20 Draycott Place, S.W. (hon. treasurer) ; or to the Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.

The cause which led to the collapse of Lord Wolseley at the Horse Guards are now a matter of comparatively ancient history. Lord Wolseley soon discovered that the powers given to the office of Commander-in-chief by the Order in Council of September 1895, were wholly insufficient, especially as the powers of the Secretary of State for War had been enormously increased by the same Order, which fact Lord Lansdowne was not slow to recognise. Lord Wolseley was beset with difficulties from the first. The Secretary of State for War took opportunity of the power given him of consulting the subordinates of the Commander-in-chief behind his back, to an extent which created much friction in Pall Mall, and which unfortunately Lord Wolseley lacked the moral courage to resist. On his own showing, by his statements after he had ceased to be Commander-in-chief, his advice and proposals regarding the military needs of the Empire were systematically ignored, and on certain occasions he was even kept in ignorance of what was going on in some of the departments over which he was supposed to have supervision. He was constantly told there was no money available to carry out what he considered matters demanding immediate attention, and the War Minister was too much under the influence of the Treasury to support the Commander-in-chief to any extent had he so desired.

No doubt had Lord Wolseley threatened to resign when he had fully appreciated the difficulties which surrounded him, he would have received the support of the nation and would eventually have effected much towards the efficiency of the Army. As it was however he altogether disappointed those who had hoped to see a steady advance in Army reform. An article in "The Saturday Review" demonstrates, what is now common knowledge, that Lord Roberts although filling the post of Commander-in-chief, is like his predecessor compelled to occupy a subordinate position, and is apparently content to play the "role of a figurehead. He has acquiesced in Mr. Brodrick practically usurping his powers and encroaching on his purely military province. The one important reform that has taken place, namely the increase of the soldier's pay and terms of enlistment which Lord Roberts has always advocated, has been obstructed and delayed, whereas it should have been adopted shortly after the new reign at the War Office commenced, seeing that it was patent to every one that there was no other alternative for stimulating recruiting.

In reference to Lord Charles Beresford's admissions about the shortage of coal in the Mediterranean, Mr. Arnold-Forster has made an interesting statements. The stock of coal in the Mediterranean—including in that term the current supply to the Fleet and the Reserve—has always been fixed by the Admiralty in communication with the Commander-in-Chief and there has been no shortage from the authorised standard within recent years. Early in 1900 the Admiralty in communication with the officers locally responsible for the maintenance of the supply—namely the Commander-in-Chief and the Admiral Superintendent at Malta—decided that the authorised standard was becoming insufficient owing to the increase in the size and indicated horse power of the Mediterranean Squadron. An increase was approved on February 5, and since that time the stock has been steadily and greatly augmented and a new standard fixed. An increase of the stock, however, is no simple matter. Coal, if long stored, deteriorates rapidly, especially if not under cover, and it cannot be stacked more than a certain height without risk of combustion. For these reasons the Admiralty some two years ago decided to adopt patent fuel largely for part of these reserves. However neither coal nor patent fuel can be advantageously or economically stacked except in close proximity to deep water. Much additional storage has had, therefore to be acquired or created at Malta and Gibralter. This has been continously done since the autumn of 1899, with the result that the stock has been greatly increased and full provision was made in the Naval Works Loan Act of 1901 in respect of any further requirments of storage ground and all accessories.

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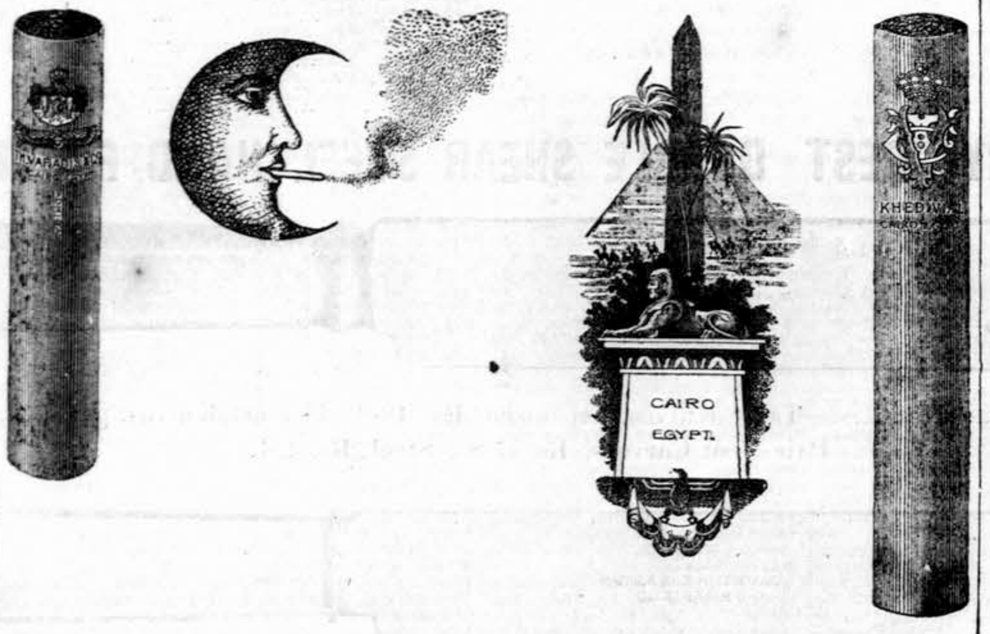

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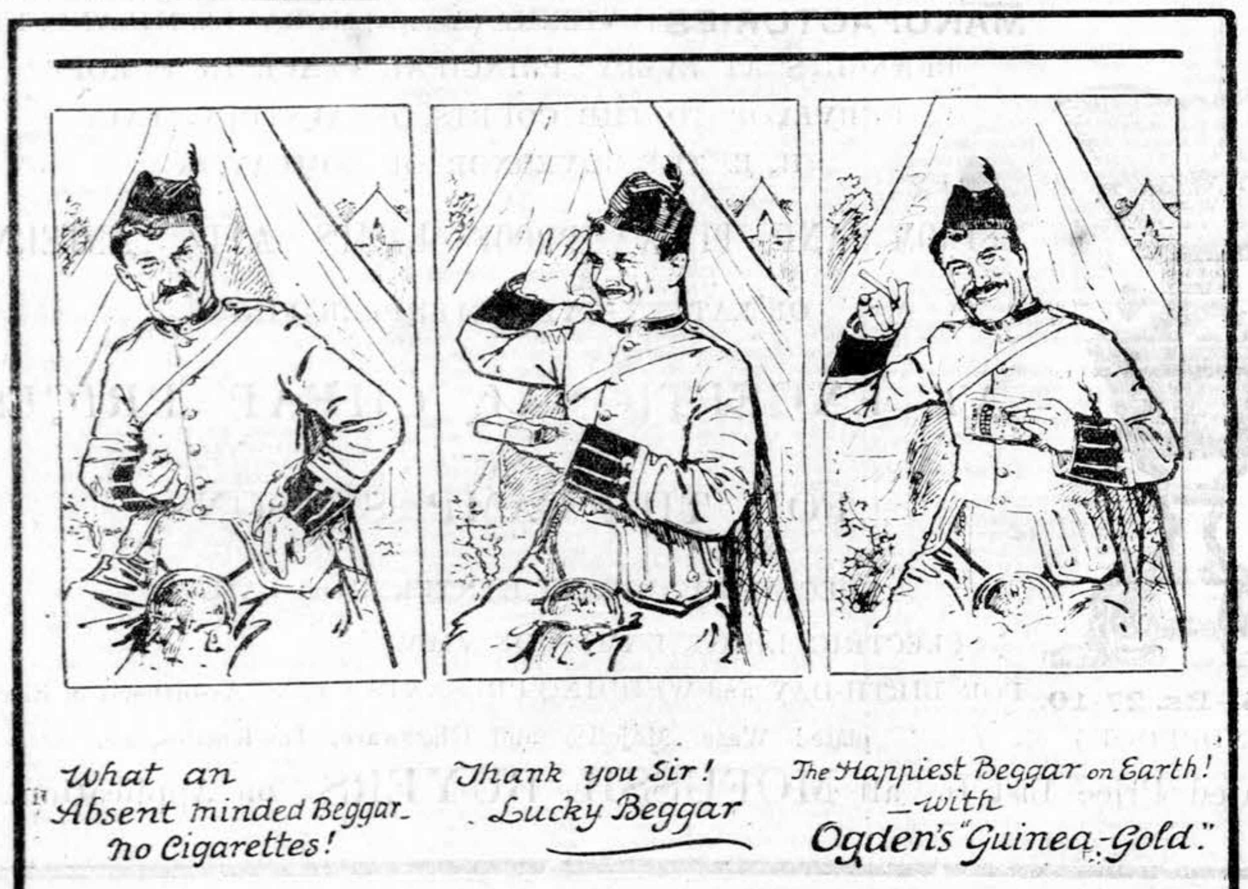
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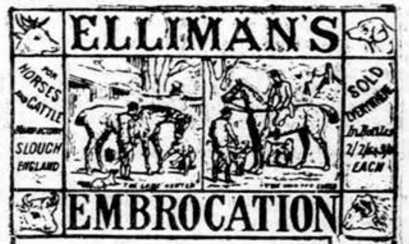

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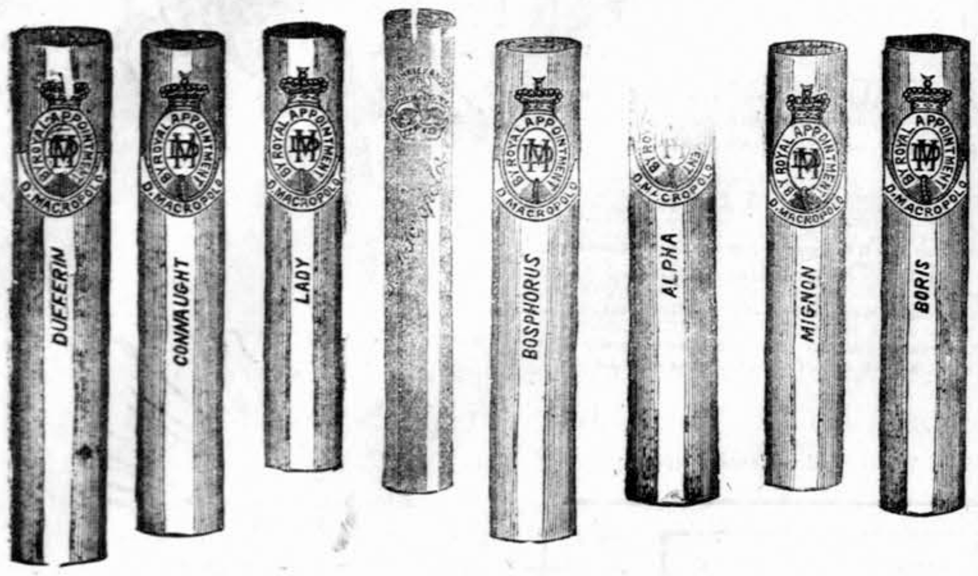

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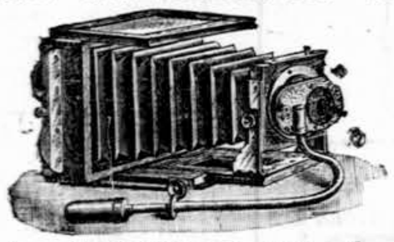

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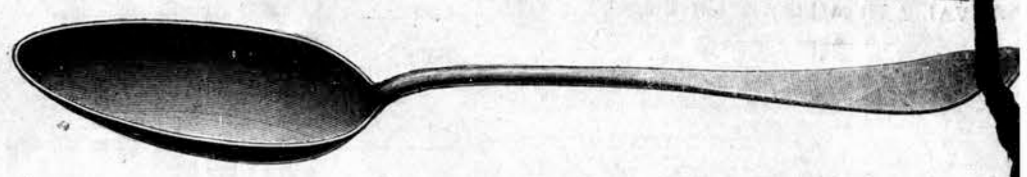

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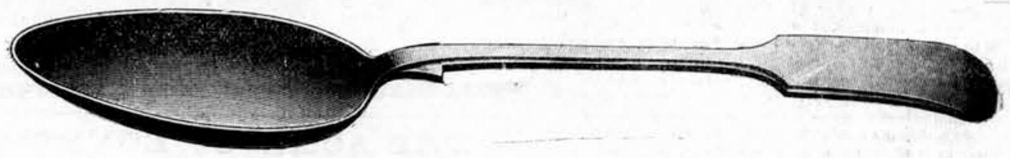

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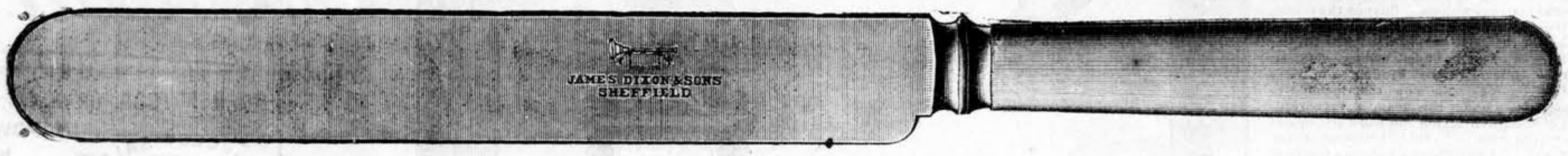

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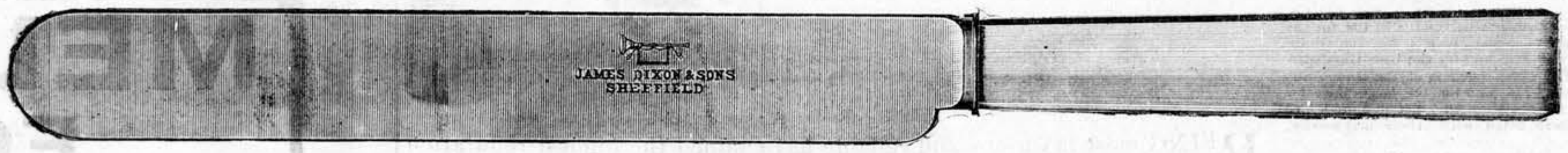

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